Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XL.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY. SEPTEMBER 25, 1889.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

JAPAN'S JOHNSTOWN

Many Thousands of People Drowned or Crushed to Death.

FLOURISHING TOWNS SWEPT AWAY

Mountains Crumb'ed Away Leaving Fields Covered With Mangled

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—The ateamer Gaelio, from Yokehama, brings details of the overwhelming disaster in Japan. The province of Kil, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest floods known in the kietory of the country. Over 15,000 people have been killed. Sever al towns have been destroyed and others have been wrecked. The catastrophe was caused by floods in the western part of the province and by the crumbling of a mountain, which buried six villages. The early part of August was remarkable for its rains, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming.
The banks of the Kingawa stream, over 100 mlles long broke near the city of Wakayame on August 10:h and an ocean of water rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking, houses, bridges, fences, temples and everything in its path. In this district 200 houses were carried away and 5,000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people dependent upon the local officials for food.

Lower down the embankments of Hidakagown were also destroyed, flooding the culti-rated fields and adjacent tewns. Out of six-ty houses at Wakanomura but two remain standing and more than fifty people lest their

An official of the Nishmara district, who arrived at Wakayame August 12, reports that about 11 p.m., August 19, a sudden rise of the waters took place at Sanabemachi, and in a few minutes the floors of buildings were covered. Many houses were carried away and about 300 persons lost their lives. All villages within a radius of ten miles were 18 feet above its average level, and the emmore or less submerged. Chorainomura several houses were washed away, leaving only eleven buildings standing. Many persons lost their lives in that district. The volume of the River Kinokuni. and adjacent stream, swelled to an extraordinary extent the rice being in some places 13 to 18 feet. No bridge over the stream could withstand the which, being already swellen greatly, subferce of the flood. The river steadily rose from 6 o'clock in the evening until at midnight it began to overflow its embankments. and about four miles from the city of Wakayamu the banks at the village of Iwahashi were washed away. Immediatedly the village and itwhole neighborhood, including forty eight other hamlets, were covered by the raging waters. The depth of the flood was from 5 to 15 feet. The neighborhood, of Osuka also auffered severley. At Gaaka rollet to being given to several thousand people,

TOWNS SWEPT AWAY.

The embankments on the Yodogown and Inked rivers were proken at several places August 21 and considerable damage was caused to farms, while many houses were swept way or partly wrecked. In Hongumwia 180 houses were washed away and thirty persons drowned in Higashipe, Murogori and Neship Margori several hundred houses were demolished and considerable lose of life occurred. In Hidakamenria 382 houses were carried away and seventy houses were damaged, while 120 persons lost their lives and fifty were injured. Five thousand people narrowly escaped death. Many houses in Tachigawara and Shibiya, which are situated close to the Humanagawa, were carried away and many lives lost. The buildings of the Kumana shrine, except one or two small temples, were swept away, but the sacred image was saved. According to a report from Jeninu, in Kigashi-Mwiogari, about one-fourth of the build ings (over 500) and 100 persons were swept away. The Hikawaga river rose twentyeight foot, and villages close to the river were flooded. About 150 houses were washed away and many persons perished. Seventy-eight houses and the Miwake police station at Shusan were carried away.
Owing to the landelides close to the scource

of the Hidakigawa vast numbers of trees were uprooted and swept upon the fields. where several thousands are now lying. About 1,200 houses of the villages close to the Tomitawa were swept away and over 500 persons were engulied. According to lavestigations made at Wakayamo, up to August 26, the number of bouses carried away in Nishi Mevlogari was 1,092, while 508 others were demolished and 440 were damaged. The number of deaths there was 863. Other villages suffered much and the number of dead cannot be accurately determined, but for the province of Kil, it will not be below 10,000.

Bloated bodies and wreckage cover the fields for miles, and it will be months before the survivors can proceed with work. The loss in money is estimated at \$6,000,000. Relief has been sent to the ruined district, but the suffering is intense and in the outlying districts many will die from starva-

MOUNTAINS CRUMBLED AWAY.

The same rain which ruined the western part of the prevince of Kil by the flood also wrought a most singular disaster at the east-ern section of the same province. The rivers

itams, at the back of the temple, suddenly inspired teacher, and some say as a Christ came down in an avalenche, burying the entire village under ground, only the upper half of the temple being left to view. The villeges of Nagato-Mura, Tanise-Mura, bends unitedly d Myenoike-Mura and Hayashi-Mura, along of happy homes. the Totaugawowoo, were all buried under ground by the arumbling away of the

Umiyabara mountain.
All the villages of Mi, Negatoms, Numata-Hara and Asahi, at the entrance of the Tot-sugawousec, face each other and can be seen cross the river, but there being no boats be tween these places no help could be rendered The villages of Uyene-Chi, Takateu, Kawaten and several others were all either swept away or buried underground. The number of Bodies—Rivers Overflowed their Banks—Tale of an Awful Disaster.

The villages of Kassabya, Achinara, Takigawa, Nojori, Yamagki and Tana were also entirely awept away or busted by the over-fisw of rivers and the crumbling of moun-tains. The damage along the lower course of the river and the villages akirting it has not been accertained, but it is supposed that out of fifty villages comprising Totangawa all have suffered more or less from the disaster, and it is doubtful if one has escaped.

In all these villages farms, rice fields and house are supposed to have been nearly or quite destroyed. The exact number of neaths in this small region is not yet known, but the district officials place is between 4,000 and 5,000. The coal mines at Tatatata-Mura, Yoshino and Gorl also caved in and forty miners are missing. In Shione-Mura a landslide occurred, crushing to death eight persons, besides which forty are missing who are supposed to have been buried alive. It is impossible to furnish aid to the thousands of sufferers and many must die of hunger and thirst.

The loases in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been andhilated, leaving no survivors to tell the story. The wreckage is strewn along the sea coast for nicety miles. The Japanese newspapers think the toss of life does not fall below 15 000.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.-Japonese papers place the number of persons drowned in the flood of the 20th in the city of Wakayama and in the districts of Minami-Mure, Higashi-Muro, Nishi-Muro and Hidaka as 10,000 and the number of persons receiving relief at 20,-424. The river Kinokuni swelled from 13 to bankments at the village of Jawashi were washed away. Immediately the village and about forty-sight other hamlets were covered by the raging waters. On Angust 19 an en-ormous mass of earth fall from the mountain near the village of Tennokawa and stopped the course of the river of the same name merged the village and drewned nearly all the Inhabitants. A number of villagers belonging to Taujido took refuge in their temple on high ground, but when the land slide occurred filty persons were buried alive.

Heroism in a Soutane.

During the war of 1870 71 the franctircurs had killed several of the enemy's soldiers at a village near Domremy, in the Ardennes. The Germans demanded that six of the inhabitants should be given up to be shot as a reprisal. The unlucky six who were destined to meet their death in this way were surrendered about five colock in the afternoon, and were locked up in a room on the ground-floor of the mayor's house. The Prussian officer in charge allowed the cure to visit the poor fellows, and give them religious consolation. They had their hands tied behind their backs, and their legs were tied too; and he found them in such a state of progration that they rearcely understood what he said to them—two had fainted, and another was delirous from fever. Among these poor men was one who seemed to be about forry years of age, a widower, with five young children depending wholly upon him for their support.

At first he seemed to listen to the prices's words with resignation; finally, overcome with despair, he broke into the most fearful imprecations; then, passing from despair into deep sorrow, he wept over his poor children reduced sorrow, he wept over his poor children reduced to beggary and possibly death, and wished that they had been given up to the Prussians with him. All the good priest's efforts to calm this broken heart were useless. He went out and walked slowly to the guard room, where the officer was smoking a large clay pipe, and puffing out great clouds of smoke. He listened to the priest without interruption, who spoke as follows: 'Capping or best for heart heart here interruption, the spoke as follows: 'Captain, six hostages have been given up to you who will be shot before many hours are over; not one of them fired on your troop, and, as the outprits have escaped, your object is not to punish the gully but to make an example of them, that the same thing may not occur in another place. It cannot signify to you if you shoot Peter or Paul, James or John; in fact, I should say that the more well known the victim is the better warning he will be to others victim is the better warning he will be to others. So my reason for coming to you is to ask you to allow me to take the place of a poor man, whose death will plunge his five children into great trouble. We are both innocent, so my death will serve your purpose better than his."—"Be it so." answered the officer; and four soldiers conducted the priest to prison, where he was bound live the others. Happily, the terrible drama did not end here; for a Prussian commander, hearing what had taken place liberated mander, hearing what had taken place, liberated the six hostages in consequence of the priest's heroism,-"Noble Words and Noble Deeds,"

A Product of Chicago Civilization CHICAGO, Sepetember 19.—A paper here tays : On the northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and College Place stands a fine double four story brow-stone front building. Over the stoop is a signa bearing the words "Gellege of Life." Here resides about fourton men, mostly grayheaded, and about tourteen women, mostly young and good-looking. The head of the household is Dr. ern section of the same province. The rivers looking. The head of the household is Dr. cover rapidly, and the people in the neighbor cover rapidly, and the people in the neighbor cover rapidly, and the people in the neighbor covered ledge of Life is and what the twenty eight people are after is sementing of a puzzle. Thre is a widespread by describing communication between the for a holy or good purpose, but according to this rivers, which rose in course in faight was realigned. The instance was and solutions that was realigned and solutions and according to the received and solutions and according to the people in the neighbor. This great engineer and control of an one of the preciplose of now covered ledges the mountains and the been and control of the same province. The lowest in the neighbor covered by the people in the neighbor. This great engineer and country. This great engineer and country and the passed by means of now covered ledges the passed by means of now covered ledges the photographer, as he critically and the people are after is and containing the solution of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges the passed by means of now covered ledges the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges the passed by means of now covered ledges the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of the passed by means of now covered ledges the passed by means of now covered ledges and control of th

The paper prints interviews with a number of husbands whose wives have deserted them and joined the Teed aggregation. The husbands unitedly denounce Teed as breaker-up

THE STUDY OF SELF.

The Way to a Proper Valuation of Sursciver and Our Attainments.

It is a little singular that a quality which

le really essential to decency, not to say ex-cellence, is yet one capable of producing a deterioration of character, quite as low in its descent as its opposite is lefty in altitude. says clarper's B.z.r. For a certain amount of consciousness of ourselves is good and decessary, while too great an amount is debasing and nowerthy. Without a proper pride, as it is called, where are we! We are price, without esfirespect. For pride of a per oual kind keeps one in the observance of those lesser duties, which not to observe would render one recreant in one's own estimate. It will allow one to de nothing at cdde with one's ideal of honor, of honorty, of civility, of kindness, and where religious prope and stays are miss ing, it keeps one from much of the evil that line in wait. If it is not good morale in itself it enforces good manners, and leads the way to good morals by such regard of the real reason and motive of good manners as springs from the Golden Rule, if having nothing to do with that rule in itself. But, indulged beyond a proper point, this charact eristic is capable of assuming a double meak, either aspect of which is hateful. It has ou the one side arregance, an expression of salf utterly out of proportion with right and truth, where the claimant gathers to himself all the wisdom and virtue and admirable quality that there may be in question, and if he does not exclaim: "I am Sir Oracle, and when I speak let no dog bark," he thinks it, and therefore bears himself as if he were infallible. It is into this detestable quality that pride of birth and pride of money merge thereselves. Adventitions circumstances as noth birth and money are, the person who manifests pride in them, and claims superiority because of them, acquires unconsciously a haughti-ness of manner that makes him not only nu-

bearable but laughable, the houghtiness being only the external manifestation of the undue estimate of the facts of one's individuality, and showing, on the whole, Iras nobility and worth than there might have been, without elther high birth or great wealth, inaumuch as pride in material and perishable things is less to be esteemed than pride in spiritual once. A man of proper pride could never arrogate to himself the possession of the merest triff. that was not really his; he would consider it as all of a piece with any other dishonesty; he will never desc h of assertion, struggle and dissent; but an arregant man, assuming to be the equal of his superiors, is never anything but a ridiculous object to those whose finer senses are not of-

fended by him.

The other aspect of this double mask is that presented by the activity of vitality and self conceit. Not that the presence of varity always implies that of an overweening coucelt, it may be that its possessor by no means overestimates a particle of his powers or belongings; he may have all that of which be is vain, and be roally a marvel of capacity or beauty, or whatever is the thing most valued in his category. When the preacher said; "All is vanity," he ment to use the literal signification of the word-all is hollowness; and hence sometimes we attach to word and idea of falsity and pretence, which, as the word is now used, is erroneous, as one is vain only of what one actually possesses, or sincorely thinks he possesses, and vanity pure and simple is as much an expression of active interest in one's self as any thing else. There is, indeed, a certain questionable variety of vanity wholh is so spurious and deplorable as hardly to be claimed by either pride or vanity, and is to be classed under the head of self-righteensness; but kept out of sight it does not special harm to any one. and if it does no clog his moral endeavor. acts only as a stimulant to the possessor always edious in the angello and superior eyes, it is only when it becomes se overtopplug as to obtrude itself upon earthly neighbors that it becomes odious to them; or when it is founded on next to nothing that it makes its victim absurd; it is then a form of selfconceit that is an abomination in all eyes and ears. To the self-centered person the outer universe is a wrifts; the rest of mankind are mere motes, or at best parasites; he bimself which his feet stumble, or the party-color with which his feet stumble, or the party-color with which his felly has dressed him like Harlequin. On the whole, if in some relations there is any bracing or atimulating quality in the possession of a certain amount of pride, yet its abuse is so tempting and so easy that one is led to think it would be better when the good fairy gives gifts to decline that one altogether, indulging no vanity and running ne danger of trampling over the weak and poor-spirited. The safe and wise maxim, "know thyself," which used to be worked by little maidens on their bookmarks, in the days of perforated paper, points out the way to a proper valuation of ourselves and our attainments. Possibly no one ever really acquired the knowledge thoroughly or accurately; but he who has endeavored to do so cannot help agreeing with the post when

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control-These three lead man to sovereign power."

to the best street b-Catholic Record.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS. interesting Items Gleaned from all Ques

ters of the Ciobe. A pilgrimage to Oka, under the auspices

of the St. Vincent de Paul society, took place y wterday. The feast of Notre Dame de Pitle was suit-

ably observed at the church of that name or Sunday last. Rev. Abbe Marre is acting as assistant cure at Notro Dame, to replace Rev Abbe Gibaud, who is dangerously ill.

Archduke Eugene, the father of the Queen Regent of Spain, has for some time been studying theology in the Seminary of Olmutz.

One of the best known of Montreal's singers, who has always freely given his services to charitable concerts, is about to enter the Society of Jeans,

The Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against its action in prohibiting the bistops and clergy from taking part in the cisctions. The Diocese of Datroit has this year sent

two ney-two coolesiastical students to St. Charles College, Ellicot City, Md., and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimere.

While there are over a million people in Arkansas, less than 10,400 are Catholics, and while there are 250,000 colored people in the State, less than 250 are Catholics.

Banadiotines have taken charge of the epiritual interests of the numerous Catholic eettiers in the territory of Oklahoma. They have obtained grants of land for the foundation of eight churches and parishes.

The Jesuit Fathers of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City, have opened an evening class for the instruction in the classics of young men who desire to enter the priesthood and cannot afford to go to college.

Mgr. Altmayer, the Latin Archbishop of Bagdad, had an interview with the Shah during his visit to Paris, and received assurances from him that his Catholic subjects should enjoy full religious liberty so long as he ruled in Perela.

The newly established Catholic University at Fribourg, Switzerland, is to be opened in November. Professors from all countries have been engaged to facilitate the studies of foreign students by giving instruction in their respective languages.

The Dawager-Empress Augusta has pre sented a crucifix and two candlesticks to Dr. Rocholl for the chapel in the military nospial in Hanover. Her Majesty is going to take the waters at Suhlangenbad, a place she has rarely or never visited for such a purpose before,

Mrs. Seaule deprived of the use of her legs, and suffering from cancer on the breast, was cured on S. ptember 3rd miraculously and in an instant. at Sa Anne's Shrine there, while venerating the saint's relice. The miracle was witnessed by 200 pilgrims.

Amongst the matters discussed by the German Bishops of Falds is the question of the use to be made of the sum of twenty million marks (one million sterling) paid by the Government as arrears of the Ecolestastical Budget, which was suspended during the Kulturkampf.

The Holy Father has erected a new Vigari ate Apostolio in mid-Africa, and has entrust ed its direction to the Fathers of Cardinal Lavigerie. The territory of which the vicari ate is composed lies near the Great Lakes, and opens upon an immense field of action to the untiring missioners.

The dwelling in which Archbishop Carroll the first Catholic Bishop ofith "United States, was born in 1735, is being torn down. This edifice, which is the property of I. S. Wilson, editor of the Marlboro Gazette was without doubt one of the oldest landmarks in Prince George's County, Md .- Altoona, Pa., Times

A Christian tribe surrounded by Pagans, has just been discovered in the heart of Airica. They had never before seen a white man. While their religious ideas are crude, still they have a priesthood, the cross and other embiems of Christianity. They are believed to have been exiled from Abyssinia about 800 years age.

During the nine years of Bishop Watterson's rule of the Columbus, O, diocese, thirty new churches have been built, fourteen have been enlarged, five are in course of erection and nearly all bave been renovated. In addition to this, four chapels have been added walks with his head in the clouds, and so to the number of sacred places at which the tremendous Sacrifice is offered in that part of Ohlo.

The Right Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Rector of the American College in Rome, will accompany the Papal delegates to the centennial celebration of the establishment of a hierarchy in the United States, which will be held in Baltimore in November. Monselgnor O'Connell is well known there. He was Secretary of the Plenary Council, which was held there ln 1884.

The Sisters of Charlty, of Nazareth, at Pine Bluff, Ark., have epened an industrial school for the colored people. The house a fine frame building with furniture, cost \$2,600. The school directorate number seven, two being Cathello, one of whom is the Rev. pastor, Kather J. M. Lucey. Music and singing will be tsught free of charge.

M. Eiffel, the designer of the great tower, who is new in Switzerland, in reply to an address from the people of Ormont Dessus, included the duty of placing the love of therety and of God before even the love of libiting and of God before even the love of

of Ottawa ter the English-speaking Cathelics of the Dominion. Father McGuckin's appointment is a step in the direction of making Ottawa in fact as well as in name an Englishspeaking university.

Three new Catholic parishes are about to be of Denver. The Franciscan Slaters are building a new

\$60,000 hospital at Rochester, Mine, which will be completed within a mouth. Reduced railroad rates from all parts of the Country to Baltimore, have been obtained for

all who wish to attend the Catholic Congress on November 11 and 12. The little diocese of Mueneter, Germany, challenges imitation. It contributed \$15,000

to the Anti-Slavery Society. Where is America's boasted generosity. Judge O'Brien, of the New York Supreme

Court, has rendered an important decision in regard to hospitals. St. Vincent's Hespital brought suit for exemption from taxation, its counsel showing that it was maintained for relieving the indigent sick, and that the money received from pay patients was used to help those who could not pay. The Judge decided that the hospital should not pay.

Mr. William Thaw, the lately deceased railroad king of Pittsburgh, made liberal bequests to all the charitable institutions in that city and Allegheny. Among these he remembered these under Cathoric susplems. He bequeathed to the Marcy Hospital \$20,000; Home of the Good Shephord, Troy Hill, \$5,000; Hume of the Little Sieters of the Poor, on Penn avenue, \$2 000; Home of the Little Staters of the Pour, Washington street, Ailegheny, \$1,000.

Arcabishop Walch paid a flying visit to Toronto Sunday last, and held a conference with the leading clargy of his new discour. A circular is now being leaved announcing his spointment and stating that administrators Rev. Fathers Luren; sud Rooney, s soon as they have definite information, will give notice of the date on which the new archblahep will take possessen of the metropolitan see. Tals will be about December 1, and well be accompanied by imposing ceremonies. At the dignituries of the Church in Canada, and many from the United States, will be present and take part.

We quote the following from the Catholic Citizen, of Milwankee, Win.: "Two Grand Army men steed at the door of one of our city churches last Sunday and were informed that the paster was off on a vacation and there would be no service at the edifice until after his return. 'I am sorry,' said one of the men. 'for I am actually church hungry to-day. I suppose I can go to the Union Club, however, and put in the day there.' His friend replied, 'Lat's go to some Catholic church.' 'I suppose it would be closed, too, A priest wants his vacation the same as a Protestant minister.' 'That's true. But there is always some one to take his place. There is no such thing as a vacation in the Oatholic Church."

Archbishen Fabre has made the following nominations :- To be cure of St. Martine, Rev. N. Aubry ; cure of St. Callate, Rev. P. Poissant; cure of St. Columban, Rev. C. E. Cadot; cure of St. Genevieve, Rev. J. B. Bourget; vicar of Hochelage, Rev. E. Laf. r. tune; vicar of St. Cyprian, Rev. A. Pruneau; Rev. J. B. Beauchmin, vicar of Ste, Elizaboth ; Rev. R Laberge, vicar of St. Charles, Montreal. To the Grand Seminery-Messre, Saneys, professor of morals; and Driscoll, professor of dogma. To Notre Dame-Mr. Marie, director of the men's congregation Mr. Pelletier, director of St. Francois Xavier orphanage; Mr. Bedard, director of Cercle Ville Marie. To St. James-Mr. P. Deguire to be core and Mr. Durocher, vicar.

Four Jesuit Priests Drowned.

CHERBOURG, September 20 .- Four priests rom the Jesuit College of Jersey and a boatman have just been drowned near Parame. The ecclesiastics were on their way to Dinan in a salling boat, when their steersman, an eld mariner, being struck by some part of the gear which gave way, immediately let go his held of the tiller, and the craft capsized. The Jesuits were all good swimmers, but the beat-man was unable to swim a stroke, and ork d out for help. Two of the coclesiastics tried to save him, but were dragged under water and drowned, while of the other four awimmers only two reached the shore in safety. The bedies, when recovered, were buried at Parame after a funeral service in the parish church.

Lost in the Caucasus.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A year ago last summer W. F. Donkin and H. Fox, with their Swiss guides lost their lives in the Caucasus. The tragedy excited attention because Mr. Donkin was the greatest photographer of glacial scenery. There was much uncertainty as to how the accident occurred, and it was even rumored that the party had been killed by natives. To clear up the mystery Mr. Dent, president of the British Alpine club, three other gentlemen and their Alpine guides, visited the Caucasus this summer, and though it was impossible for them to recover the bodies they found beyond doubt how the tragedy occurred. The mountain which the tourists ascended was known, and Mr. Dent and his friends found on a ledge of rocks 14,000 feet above the sea the last blyomac of the party. On the brow of a precipice were found the travellers' sleeping bags, provisions and some instruments. Mr. Fox's diary was discovered, and in the last entry it is said the party intended that day to continue the as-cent of Mount Dychtan. It was then clear that the accident occurred while the party was traversing the fermidable ridge leading to the peak of Lychtan. It could only be passed by means of snow covered ledges burying them beyond all possibility of re

The first chapter in the history of a young

HORRIBLE DISASTER.

fermed and churches erected in the suburbs Thousands of Tons of Rock fall From the Citadel at Quebec.

> Leaving Death and Devastation in its Wake -Bundreds of Persons Burled Alive and Bouses Totally Demolished - Some Meartrending Scenes to the Search for the Unfortunates Among the Rules.

QUERES, September 19.-About 7.30 clock this evening the whole city was ? thrown into intense excitement by a report that a great cliff slide had occurred in Champlain street. Thousands of people flocked to the scene to find that the report was true. Several thousand tons of solid rock had crashed down with terrific force from almost under the King's Bastion on the Citadel, and a little distance west of the end of Dufferin terrace. It completely demolished eaven atoms and brick dwelling houses on Champlata street, some three hundred feet helow. The B. Battery, police force and fire brigade corps were early on the scene and rendered valuable ansistance.

HEARTRENDING SCENES

Sume scenes were witnessed which were extremely heartrending. A young hoy named Power was released from the rules. He, however, begged pitcously to be allowed to remain and die with his mother and leter, who were also buried nearby. He, as well as his parents and sisters, were removed alive, but badly wounded. A man named Berryman was found nearby pinned solidly under a huge rock. He was speaking to friends around him who were unable at the time to remove an immense houlder and relieve him from his agonizing position, as the rack was in such a position that it was feared that when it was moved it would cause his death

MANY STILL IN THE BUINS.

Uρ to 11 30 p.m. there were alz bedies taken from the rules, viz. : Thomas Farrell and two of his children, two children named Burke, and one unknown child. Farrell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, and her husband, were still in the ruins. About twenty-five persons were removed from the debris badly injured. Some have breken arms and legs, others hadly crushed and mutilated in all shapes. It is supposed that at least fifty persons are yet under the ruins. The readway is blocked with solid boulders to the height of fifteen feet in some places.

All the wounded who were removed from the ruins were carried on stretchers to the Marine and Fisheries department, where physicians and ciercymen looked after them. Several of the wounded were taken

in waggons to different hospitals. COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

Communication with Diamond Harbor and Cape Blanc is completely cut off by the land slide, which covers the road in a solid mass from some 300 feet in length and from fifteen to twenty-five in height. Telegraph, telephone and electric light wires are all

It is impossible to say at present writing how many are dead and wounded, but everyone is working heroically under difficult circumstancee, as the night is intensely dark and a strong gale is blowing.

CRIES OF THE WOUNDED. MIDNIGHT.—At this hour the awiul extent and terrible character of the disaster is only beginning to be understood. There are many more under the debris than were at first imagined. Under some houses crushed ories of 'help!' "help!' are heard and no immediate help can be given them. One old soldier named Maybray, bearer of several medals of merit, who fought in the Orimean war, is heard shouting "For God's sake do assist me!" Aithough the soldlers and citizens are working like Treajus very little progress is made in recovering the bedies owing to the stupendens mass of rock and debris encumbering

A SCENE OF TERROR.

the rains.

About 176 bodies are supposed to be buried under the debris. The body of a woman named Mrs. Borryman has just been pulled out of the debris. It was mangled and bleeding, and presented such a sight as to affect the strongest man. More rocks are still crumbling down.

The people of the locality are fleeing with dread, less the whole boulder forming the highest point of Quebec will give way. is coming in abundance from all quarters of the city.

Accidents are cocurring every moment to the resours. The crashing of timbers and the rolling of huge masses of rock put the lives and limbs of the volunteers in continual danger. Physicians and olergymen are on the spot ready to administer to the first sufferer rescued from the rains.

DUFFERIN TERRACE UNDERMINED. The mass of rock detached from the cliffelde

left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions. It has worked immediately under the Dafferin Terrace, undermining the support of that great promenade so that it is now unsafe The northeast bastion of the Citadel is perpendicular with the cliff-side. Huge rooks are still menacing, the locality, hanging as they are on the flank of the mountain. Ten corpses and sixteen wounded are now taken out. The work is still carried on, but is will take several days to haul out all the pogjes. LOOKING FOR LOVED ONES.

The damage will, it is said, exceed \$100, 000. The houses in the locality were built of stone and brick and inhabited by whilelaborers, etc. The scenes witnessed at the

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

The Modern Peter the Hermit at His Heme in Algiers, on the fite of Ancient Carthago—The Champion of African Slaves

We extract a most interesting account of the famous Cardinal Lavigarie, who has aroused the sympathies of the civilized world in his effort to suppress the African elave trade.

It is no easy matter to catch Charles Martial Cardinal Allemand Lavigerie, Primate of North Africa, Metropolitan of Algerie, and Archbishop of Carthage, at home in the course of a brief visit to the French colony on the southern shores of the Mediterranean. Upon arriving at Algiers, and inquiring at the semi-Oriental chapter-house facing the new Cathelio cathedral whether His Eminence is at the Palais de St. Eugene on the hill overlooking the bay, you may be told that he has just started for Biskra, where he spends a certain amount of time at a modest villa looking out upon the desert of Sahara; and if your travels take you on to Biskra and you call to see him there, it is probable enough that you will find that he has gone on to Tunis, or rather to its court suburb, La Marsa, where his palace," which reminds one rather of a Bordlais chateau in the midst of a vineyard than of an episcopal residence, gleams white in the sunlight, not far from the tumble down building where the woe-begone Bey of Tunis dreams away the best part of the year, and, the mere shadow of a shade. maintains his semblance of severeignty. Up to the time of the French protectorate and the extension of the interests and relations of France in the Regency, the Italian clergy were in undisputed possession; but soen af-terward Mgr. Suter, who had been for forty years Apostolic Vicar of Tunis and who was over eighty years old, asked to be relieved of his functions—as much, perhaps, to save the Severaign Pont if from embarrassment as on account of his great age. The Pops, who would doubtless have preferred to appoint an Italian prelate as his successor, was, however, strongly urged by the French government to select Mgr. Lavigerie, not at that time a car-dinal, who had been Archbishop of Algiors for upwards of fifteen years, who knew how to deal with Mohommedans, and could speak their language. Thus it was that Mgr. Lavigerie found his multifarious occupations and duties indefinitely increased, though he had already paid more than one visit to the Regency, and had, about ten years ago, laid the foundation stone at Carthage of the first of the many buildings now grouping them-selves around the chapel which marks the spot where St. Leuis is supposed to have

There is semething extremely fascinating about a visit to

THE SITE OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE

under any circumstances, but if you are so fortunate as to find Cardinal Lavigerie at heme at La Marsa, and if, after having been taken over his plain though spacious residence, you are privileged to accompany him siong the primit ve roads which lead to up the hill where once stood the Byrsa (or citadel), you will, while listening to his animated desoription of all that he has already done and still hopes to do, be able to form some notion of his marvellous energy and versatility. The palace at La Marsa, which is some two or three miles from Carthage, stands among vinyards which the cardinal has planted, and although from a distance it looks a somewhat imposing place, you find, upon coming close to it, that it is devoid of all architectural pretensions. As you drive up to the frent door you are greeted by the loud barking of two very savage degs of Kabyle breed, which are chained up during the day, but at night serve as an effective guard. Upon the right of the entrance hall is the salon de reception, with episcopacy, went to Paris and placed the an archiepiscopal throne, over which hangs a matter before him. But though the conflict The task would be too great. All kinds of stiff portrait of the present Sovoreign Pontiff; was soothed over, the marshal did all he persons seek to see him on all sorts of deand beyond this room, only used on state oc casions, is a smaller salon, very barely furnished, but containing, a fine portrait of Pius IX . and a picture by an Italian master, which represents the raising of Lazarus. The diningreom, which is never used save on the rare occasions when the cardinal has to give an efficial banquet, is upon the other side of the hall; but his own apartments are on the floor above, and consist of a very plainly furnished study, a bedroom, which contains little beyond a camp-bedstead, a wardrobe and a washing-stand, and a small oratory leading out of it. For the cardinal, who

IS AS ABSTRMIOUS AS THE POPE,

and never spends twenty minutes at table. lives in his house as he would under a tent. whether it be Algiers or at Carthage, and the only room in the palace of La Marsa which contains anything of value is the fine library on the floor above the Cardinal's own apartments. Here are stored beeks in every language re lating to the history of Carthage and of the early African church. Over the door of this library there hangs a rather unsatisfactory portrait of the Cardinal himself, but there is an excellent photograph of him taken at Naples, when he went there last year to preside at an anti-slavery meeting, and this photograph repreduces with singular felicity the commanding figure, sharp-out features, and flowing white beard of one who so well typifies the Church Militant.

It is a far cry from the Byrsa of Carthage to the amphitheatre of bills which rise above Algiers, especially by the North African railways, which deem ten miles an hour rather a high average of speed; but Cardinal Lavigerie is, perhaps, more thoroughly at home there than he is at Carthage, for he has now been Archbishop of Algiers for close upon a quarter of a century, and it is there that you have the best chance of finding him sufficiently at leisure to tell you

SOMETHING OF HIS LIFE AND WORK. Like most really able men, he is very reluctant to say much about himself, and the best way of obtaining the required information is to lead the conversation on to the great question which now absorbs nearly all his thoughts, namely, the suppression of the slave trade in Centeral Africa. It was to plead for this cause that Cardinal Lavigerie came to lecture in Lendon last year, when for the first time in history two Cardinals of the Roman Church sat aside by side on a public platform with the archbishop of Can-terbury and Mr. Edmund Sturge, the distinguished Quaker. Oardinal Lavigerie refers, with evident complacency, to the reception accorded to him on that occasion, and describes with covert humer how, upon Lord Granville, who occupied the chair, being com-pelled to leave before the meeting was ever, his place was taken by the Quaker, who thus found himself with a cardinel of "the Pope of Rome" upon each side of him. Cardinal Lavigerie expresses himself as very hopeful that his enterprise of mercy will be a successful one; and upon his writing table lie piles of letters from eminent men of all countries offering their co-operation. Among them is

Saugarren, and Soner Carvajal, the two last named of where are Republicans. All this, and much more, relating to the Dark Continent, the cardinal tells you in his study at the Palais de St. Eugene, which was fermer-ly the residence of the French Consul-General, who started from there to drive to the Kasbah when he get

THE HISTORIC TAP with the Dey's fan, which brought about the

conqueet of Algeria by France.

Born at Bayonne in October, 1825, of well to-do parents, young Lavigerie manifested from childheed a marked predalication for the pricethood, and at the age of fifteen his father ent him to the Petit Seminaire de St. Nicholas, of which Abbe Dupanleup, afterwards the Bishep of Orleans, was then Superior, and where he had as fellow students several future Prelates like himself—and M. Erneet Renan. Ordained to the priesthood in 1847 by Archbishop Affre, who was killed less than a year afterwards upon a Paris barricade when trying to effect a reconciliation between the two contending parties. Abbe Lavigeris was professor of Latin literature at the Ecole des Carmes, and afterwards of ecclesiastical history at the Sarbonne, and at about the same time the seclety which had just been formed for the advancement of French interests in the East by means of Catholic schools, was advised by Father Ravignan to obtain his co-operation. Thus began his connection, which has scarcely been interrupted since, with the East, and when

THE MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIANS occurred in Syria during the winter of 189-60, Abbe Lavigerie was sent out to distribute the relief so urgently required. A sum of about £120,000, was subscribed in France, and the ability which Abbe Lavigerie showed in its distribution sarned for him the Legion of Honor, so rarely given to ecclesiastics, from the Emperor Napoleon, and the post of prelate in the Pontifical household from Plous IX. But he only accreed the latter function upon condition that he should be allowed to retain the management of the Exetern School Association, and found a second one at Rome itself.

Two years later he was appointed to the Bishopric of Nancy, which he held until the death, in 1868, of Mgr. Pavy, Archbishop of a most complimentary letter, and asked him to allow his name to be submitted to the Emperor as Mgr. Pavy's successor. The "tran-

between Marshal McMahon and himself soon after his appointment. Cardinal Lavigerie is one of the best-natured and kind-hearted men, but you can gather from his reference to this painful incident, that he has never fergotten, and will never forget, even if he has forgiven, the marshal's treatment of him in this matter. The facts of the case are simple enough. The year after he had become archbishop of Algiers, a terrible famine, due in part, to two years of continuous drought, and in part to the defective organization of the Bureaux Arabes, broke out, and half a million Arabs perished. The French Gevernment officials, anxious to prevent unfaverable criticism of the Bureaux Arabe in France, did all they could to keep the matter secret by sending the Arabs to die far away from the towns and villages; but the archbishop was so anxious to relieve the distress of the survivors that he published a letter in the French papers stating the real facts of the case, and asking for help. His appeal was heard; but Marshal McMahon and his entourage were furious, and declared that the archbishop wanted to establish priestly domination in the colony. The emperor was first inclined to side with the marshal, but the archbishep fortified with the approbation of the Pope, and nearly the whole of the French had himself selected, and the Minister of Public Wership sounded him as to accepting the coadjutorship of the archbishop of Lyons. But Mgr. Lavigerie, slightly paraphrasing the marshal's own famous phrase, j'y suis, j'y reste, made the characteristic reply, that he could not, without dishonor, desert the field of battle on which he had been drawn against his will, and that he must remain in his African diocese. And there he has remained ever since, doing the work of the Church with a single-hearted zeal which has never lapsed into bigotry, beloved alike by those who belong to his own creed and by the Arabs, who reverence him as a just and kind benefactor, before whose strong will they bow, and by whose affection they are subdued. - London World.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN IRELAND.

Encouraging Reports from Many Sections of the Country.

The potential effect of the late League of the Cross Convention at Thurles is day by day becoming more apparent. From numerous and opposite parts of the country are con-stantly arriving "signs and tokens" of tem-perance activity—news of new organizations being founded, er of increased energy and development on the part of these already in existence. It is clear by many of the accounts as to the doings of the League Branches. that the interesting and valuable papers read at the Convention have been already carefully conned and their judicious suggestions fully appreciated by not a few of the temperance bodies throughout the country, and the earnest effort being made to carry out the ideas promulgated bear elequent testimony to the spirit of loyal and progressive energy animating those engaged in the good work of battling against the drink curse. It is anneunced that a movement is on foot in Nass, in connection with the local Branch of the League, to establish a reading room for the benefit of mem-bers; and, still better, we areassured, that the scheme has met with the hearty approval of the inhabitants. This is encouraging intelli-gence, for few will be found with the temerity to dispute that religion, temperance, and in-tellectual advancement are naturally related, and should be ever discovered advancing equo pede. It is to be heped ether Branches may fidenced by the finer and take the hint, and, indeed, we had evidence of Newman. Like Newman, he was ordaintake the hint, and, indeed, we had evidence of Newman. Like Newman, he was ordaintake the hint, and before he left it was Archdeacon of Chichester. Like Newman, he is a convert, having entered the Catholic Church in 1851. Like Newman, too, he is to-day one of the populars the likeness becursion to Galway, where its fine band, in lar men in England. Here the likeness be-

FOUR OCTOGENARIANS.

Venerable Englishmen in Harness at Four Score-Newman, Manning and Class -An Irish Patrict.

LORDON, August 29.—Lest week I had the privilege of seeing four men who are among the eldest and yet most vigorous men in the United Kingdom. Three of them are famous wherever the English language is spoken. Down in bustling Birmingham there is one quiet spot. It is the Oratory of St. Philip Nerl. If you were to happen within the walls of the Oratory some day just at the hour when sunset is being followed by twilight, you might hear stealing down the leng; silent corridors of the building sweet strains of music drawn from the strings of a violin by a skilled and delicate touch. If you should ask one of the robed fathers whence the music comes he would probably smile and answer : "It is His Eminence, the Superior, who is

playing. On an old and valuable Stradivarius the greatest churchman in England, and one of the greatest masters in the English language finds relaxation and peace as the evening falls. The master of the violin is none other

JOHN BENRY NEWMAN,

who was at Oxford the college mate of Gladstone, Pusey, Hurrell, Froude, Keble and others, who was ordained in the English Church, and was one of the select university preachers and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, but who is now a Cardinal in the Roman Cathelic Church, which he joined ever forty years ago. This is another of England's vigorous eld men. He is older than either Gladatone or The O'Gorman Mahon ; he is almost as old as the nineteenth century, for Algiers, when Marshal McMahon, at that he was born in 1801. But as the Cardinal time Governor General of Algeria, wrote him gently touches his violin in the twilight hours he is content in the belief that his work is done. He has passed through the atorm and now is safely moored in a peaceful haven. alaticn" accordingly took place, and even the tenor of the Archbishop's career has been undisturbed save by

THE BREACH WHICH OCCURRED

THE WHICH SAID WINGELD SAID W that England had seen in more than three hundred years, and in which Newman was the leading figure, is a thing of the past, among the visitors to his retreat you will find men and women of various creeds and from almost everywhere. There is but one opinion as to his standing as a master in the literary art. Years ago an eminent English writer said that if he were sentenced to unfer solitary confinement and allowed his choice of books, being limited to one or two writers, he would prefer some of Newman's to even Shakespeare himself. The Cardinal has all his life been a vigor-

ous worker, but now he rarely preaches, and writes but little. He still rises early, as he has always done, and his mornings are given to devotions and to looking after the affairs of the Oratory that he loves so well, and which he established some years ago. The leve that the students and pricets at the Oratory bear for the aged Cardinal is touching. Between all of them and the Cardinal the warmest friendship exists. The youngest as well as the oldest of them finds in the old man one who is always resdy to sympathize with and assist them when The same gentle character called upon. which made him so popular at Cxford has not been changed by age. The Cardinal cannot receive so many visitors as he ence did. rices, most of them through curicalty. But those who do gain an entrence are that repaid for their trou-It is hard to believe this amply ble. It is hard to believe this seit voiced old min, with thin and silvery hair, rather bent slender form, face out of which intellect shines, and gentle manner, was the fierce warrior that we are told he was in the famed Oxford movement, or the polemical gladiator who worsted Gladstone in a battle on paper some fourteen years ago. The Cardinal receives all his visitors, whether Protestants or Catholois, with the same kind courtesy. He is not given to talk, and as he is rather feeble, audiences are necessarily short. But no one leaves without feeling that he has gained something by his visit. The time not given up to devotious, to visiters and studies, is given up to the affairs of the beloved Or-atory. Often during the day the old man may be seen moving through the building stopping here and there to answer some question, to encourage some weary one, and to give advice where it may be needed. Sometimes he occupies the pulpit, and there are red letter days. But he loves the institution that he established, There are those who say that he is more proud of than he is of the thirty odd volumes that he has written, or

the Cardinal hat that he wears. And so the days at the Oratory pass on peacefully and quietly as the old man could wish. There is no bitterness in them. All the bitterness is gone. The opponents of other days are his friends. He has no enemies in the evening of his life. So in the evening he may be left, a smile on his gentle old face, with his old violin, softly playing

the airs of other days.

At Westminster you will find another man who is to-day doing the work of two ordinary men, although he is more than two years older than Gladstone. You may see his spare figure on platforms here in London and else-where whenever any movement in behalf of temperance, the London poor, or some important public reforms is put under way. Yeu may even see him with one attendant perhaps inspecting some of the poorer districts of Lenden, and you would scarcely suspect that the eld man was 81 years old last month. But he was. This is

HENRY EDWARD CARDINAL MANNING,

Archbishop of Westminster, and head of the Reman Hierarchy in England. Cardinal Newman was the eon of a banker. Cardinal Manning was the son of a respectable mer-chant and member of Parliament, and so, like the former, was in a position to obtain a good education. Both the young men were to-gether at Oxford, and Manning was much inbandsome and appropriate uniform, is de-clared to have been the "oynesure of neigh-spent with his becks and writings, except for

Section of meetings, to the held in all of the Pather Mather Controls. It is to be held in all of the Pather Mather Controls. It is to be held Defilin has not forgother be detay in connection with the great Capachin's contenary. The time is drawing on, and if anything worthy of the coccasion is to be accomplished, it assum now about high time the capital was making some practical move. CRUCIFIXION

CRUCIFIXION.

thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificance of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LHFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCHIZION seems is a majoralized with alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CHTY, Mount OLIVER, MOREAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCHORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urtish: streets, Monteal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:50 p.m., Street size pass the door.

writer. He has, in fact, written smob. But itis as a man of action that to is best known

The life of the Cardinal Archimico of Westminister is a very busy one. Cardinal Manning would have it so. He has all his life been a prodigious worker, like his friend Gladatone. When he was appointed a priest in one of the power parishes of London in 1857 he became intensely interested in the people among whom he was appointed to work, and in all schemes having for their object the amelioration of the wretched condition of hundreds of thousands in this great human hive. He has never lost interest in this work. In fact, he is more earnest in prosecuting it now than ever, not only because the need is greater, but also because his power to do good is greater. But Cardinal Manning would not be satisfied with the quiet life that Cardinal Newman leads. Scarcely a young curate in London would care to do the work that this man of more than four-score years goes through with every day. The arch-diocese of Westminister is a greater one than that of New York or Boston or Chicago, and to manage it even superfically is no easy task. But this man of 81 years does not manage it superficially. He is really the manager, and everything is done under his direction.

As soon as is possible after devotions and prayers the old man is in his office attending to his correspondence and receiving and directing subordinates. This is no easy task. Besides being Archbishop of Westminister, Cardinal Manning is the practical head of the Catholic temperance movement. Besides, he is more or less mixed up in pretty much every reform movement of an uncertain character in London, and, for that matter, in England, and his correspondence with these alone is a heavy one. Then the Cardinal looks after the smallest details of his great archdiocese and in the morning the humblest priest from the East End of London may be seen in conference with him concerning some parish, perhaps in the notorious Whitechapel locality, and the Cardinal will seem as much interested in the subject as the priest himself. You can see some big men among these merning callers on the Cardinal. A goodly part of them are not Catholics and many of them are strangers. Cardinal Manning mixes more with men of other creeds than any other Catholic dignitary in Europe, which probably accounts for his popularity outside of his own Church. He is on innumerable committees of organizations formed for various purposes and among the throng of callers upon him you will see sceres of Dissenters rubbing shoulders with stout Anglicans and equally

stout priests. Cardinal Manning is seen in the pulpit fraquently and is considered here, as elsewhere, as a great pulpit orator. He finds, too, time still to write essays and controversial articles for the review. Altogether the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister if a very busy man, He has not so much worry as Gladstone, but he has equally as much routine work to get through with, and, what is more, he gets through with it. So altogether, at eighty one he may be added to the list of England's vigorous and great old me.

Happening in the House of Commons the other night I saw there a man who would attract attention anywhere. He was far above the average height. His hair was snow white, his head was leonine and his face, still handwhile his frame, was still erect and vigorous.

It was the famous. O'GORMAN MAHON. now 96 years old, who was Daniel O'Connell's side partner on the husting when that great agitator first essayed to enter public life. The O'Gorman Mahon was an Irishman of the type that Lever drew, of the type that love a duel as well as a breakfast, and never thought of their necks, the width of a ditch or the height of a stone wall when they had a good piece of horseflesh under them. The ancient fire has not gone out of the old man yet, and he supports Parnell with the same devotion that he showed for O'Connell sixty. one years ago He is popular in the House of Commons with all parties, for he is held to be a relic of the days of the "Great Duke," of Peel and Lord John Russell and Palmerston and the others who have passed away. His tall figure is to be seen mixing up with all the various groups that congregate in the smoking rooms, and many a weary hour, when the House is plunged into some dense and wearying debate, is whiled away listening to the hale and vigorous old man talking of men and things as they were three-score and ten years ago, when "the world went very well," through not fast as it does now. The O'Gorman Mahon is one of the sights of the English House of Commons and even the stolid attaches of the House take an interest in pointing him out to strangers. I

MR. GLADSTONE

in the fine park around Hawarden Castle the other day. His lean form was slightly bent. He walked with his head bowed, as though in meditation. It would be difficult to tell from the expression on the striking face of the eld man what he was thinking of. It may have been that he was thinking in his favorite habit of ruminating over the inspired lines of Homer. It may have been that he was thinking of the extent of the span of the days of man, and speculating if the span of his own would be extended until the great task which, at the age of almost four score years, he has set his hand to accomplish, shall be finished. Perhaps he was thinking of the Niagara of letters, testimonials, pre-sents and addresses that are flowing into him in his quiet retreat, and quietly enjoying this evidence that the world generally is of the opinion that his is a life that has been well spent indeed. But whatever his thoughts, his face did not betray them. After a time he paused, and, removing his hat, passed his hand half unconsolously over his forehead. Then he walked on. But as he stood uncovered he looked the great man that he is, and one could hardly help comparing him to of Newman. Like Newman, he was ordain- one of the noble cake that proudly reared its head near the walk he was traversing.—Freeman's Journal.

UNITED THEY STAND.

Mr. Gladstone and Parmell Understand One

offering their os-operation. Among them is concern from Madrid, and is to the effect that a committee has just been elected to further his work, and that this committee consists of meaning on widely divided in politics and results, and and apprepriate honor of the signal and apprepriate honor of the matter, the matter of the Casteler, Soper Canevas del Casteller, Soper Canevas del Casteller London, Sept. 20 .- A gentleman whose

achame of denominational admostion for Ire-land outlined by Mr. Balfour in the closing hours of the last spilon and generally known as the Irish University proposal. While he is prepared to oppose any measure of this sort, Mr. Gladstone does not expect to pre-cipitate a rupture with the Nationalists. They, he is satisfied, will be anything but united in support of Mr. Balfour's scheme, and whatever differences may develop on this subject, it is certain that the interests of the great bulk of the Liberal party and those of the Irish Home Rulers are too closely identified to admit of any serious quarrel. Before leaving England, on his trip to Paris recent-iy, Mr. Gladstone had a long interview with Mr. Parnell, in which the relations between the Liberals and the Home Rulers were discussed, and in the course of which the Catholie University measure received its share of attention. The two statesmen parted the best of friends, with a thorough understand-ing on all subjects concerning which differonces might have been expected to arise. This correspondent from Hawarden ridicules the suggestion that the Parnellites will suppert the Salisbury government, or that any understanding whatever exists between Parnell and Balfour.

THE IRISH SUPERSTITIONS

How the People of the Emerald Isle Regard the Visitations of Certain Birds.

Remnants of Candles Used at Wakes are

Highly Prized for Scalds and Burns. Edgar L. Wakeman writes from Cashel as follows: The superstitions of the peasant folk of any country are not only interesting with thought, feeling and belief, but through them much of the inner history of a people can often be traced. Ireland is particularly rich in these forgivable vagaries. A profound book might be written upon them. book would have much ethonological and sociological value. In a single article the merest reference to the quaint things discoverable on this line of study among the Irish people can only be made. For in less than year's contact with the peasantry of Ireland the number of these odd things secured has been astenishing; but an interesting fact, at least to myself, has been the gradual change in my ewn superstition regarding Irlah superstitions. When I first began setting them down, I confess that they often seemed of a very savage and grewsome character. But I gradually came to know that however grimisaged the face of the one confiding the weird assertion of uncanny belief, that secretly the masses of the peasantry scouted and flouted them all, save these of a tender and winsome character. Indeed, among the most unlearned of the peasantry there is an exquisite vein of brightnessibetter than wit and more palpable than humor which, reject- the locality. On the west coast in e ing the essential slavery of superstitions practices, insists on retaining the pleasure of subscribing to the superstitions themselver, swift flying goose. If it does not some Thus the quaint and weird things which heart sinks, for there will be no luck at i might seem unaccountable and repulsive to us have become in lieu of book lore a folk headlands of the coast, plenty will smil and fireside lore, cut of which endless enhis cabin home that year. tertainment is secured; and underneath much of this there is a deep and earnest tend erness, such as all hearts know, for many things without apparent reason, that grow into life from ancestry, oft repeated homeside tale, beleved custem, and that mysterious hallowing which comes from changeless places and objects to men. The single super-stition of which every one has heard, and which is almost universal in Ireland, is of the banshee. Bansidhe is the Irish name for this

wonderful creature, and it literally means

office is to announce a ceming death. For

several nights she appears, sometimes as a

radiant maider, sometimes as a discrepit old

woman with long, flowing hair, and wails her

the weman of the fairy mansions.

plaintive lamentations for the approaching death. If the demise is to occur by natural ailment the "keeping" of the banshee is simply measured and pathetic; but if accident or untoward calamity are to be associated with it then her lamentations are loud and clamorous. But she is easily disturbed and vexed, and if ever frightened away will never return during the same generation. This would be a calamity, for the Irish baushes favors no particular class, caste or religion, she only comes to families of long and respectable line. She comes as a friendly spirit to these, not as an inimical one, and to be known as a family deserving and possessing her pathetic guardianship is regarded as an henor of a very tender and sacred character. Many truly believe the banshee to be the spirit of some former member of the family. In Munster there is a powerful queen of the banshee. Her name is Clodhan, or Cleens, and her powerful spells are well known to the peasantry of the south. The coach-a-power or 'death coach" seems to stand in something the same relation to the peasantry as the banshee. This is a black hearse with white plumes of human hair, and it is always drawn by the skeletons of departed friends. It passes the house by night; in some instances thrice encircles it; and the creaking of its wheels may be plainly heard. This is a cer-tain token of impending death; and where a family has not the hardlhood among its neighbors to claim superior possession of a bancher, the "death coach" will pretty generally be found as its substitute. The weird superstitions concerning the dead are very many. Every twelfth night the dead walk. They sit, too, upon every tile of the house waiting to be freed from purgatory by prayer. The most potent charm knewn to those given over body and soul to superstition is the hand of an unbaptized babe, taken from the grave in the name of the evil one. The hand of a murderer so taken is also very powerful. The magic or coarm or these are in the uncanniest direct in Dakota are protected from obligations tions. A lighted candle or "splinter" can the amount of 160 acres of land, and see never be extinguished in such a hand, and stock, implements and provisions to a reason wherever it is placed at night, all near it able amount; and also, are not liable must sleep the sleep of the dead until it is obligations incurred in other countries. taken away. Garments and other articles

This is a track on the evil one. The on his way after the coul steps at the on his way after the coul steps at the and runninges within it, searching less carefully; and poor Pat, the deceases been in this way given a little advants the race in territory of the "Bevant." last one buried in a chirch-yard is be to do all manner of mental service for having heap recolons before having heap recolons? in press like This accounts for the otherwise in

able bleedy fights when two funerals he to come to the hurial place at the tame. An amicable adjustment of such a difficu to have every special of such turned at, and the bodies simulant ateriad. The dead are believed to have intered. The dead are nelleved to have bittered experiences if buried at any distributed to the frontikely bears while living; and this is no fixed that the Krem angulah of the in leaving their neighborhoods is larged codmitted for. When abroad at night one storms at the sound of footstepe behind. these are eften those of the dead hung for human companionahip, and their g back to earth, with messages annous other deaths, they are thems thus released from purgatory. When a co retains animal heat overlong, another met of the family is to die within the year. D omens of a miner character, such as the hing of a deg with its head toward the h for a near, and away from the house for distant relative; the croaking of rave ringing in the ears. March receive cres before mil night, files alighting on a sick son, butterflies flying about and the like countless. Any three idle strokes of a in the ashes, or a spade or other farm in the soll, making a figure resembling coffin, is certain to portend death in c family. Any child born on Whit Sun or the day after, is doomed to unnatural death, and it is invari named after some particular saint ward off the curse. Every donke Ireland is supposed to fall on its knee midnight of Curistmas eve and bray ti times in honor of its ancient noble use. hare be met on a May morning the mill likely to be charmed from the cows. tongue of one who has licked a lizard Irisb, arie luichair, or the "pig of rushes") ever after has the power to ext the sting from scalds and burns. It is unlucky to meet to the morning a bar dog or a barefooted woman, and a or never taken from one house to another w removing, but the fisherman of the coast make good use of the cat. They se favoring winds by burying it in the sand the seashore, with its head opposite the d ed direction. Persons who enter into a pact with Satan can raise wind and storm calling him up, and these disturbances can be stilled save by the death of a black con black dog or an unchristened child. pishtbroges are all charms of an evil nat They are surpassing in number, and the t threge woman, whose exclusive vocation i exercise them, exist to this day among mountains of the west of Ireland. In a parts of the country oriokets are regarde pessessing vindictive powers, and all man of devices are resorted to for their cond tien. But one of the oddest of all Irish a eratitions is the belief, that if you chase catch a butterfly you imprison the wander soul of your grand-mother. I have no seen printed any reference to Irish super tions, signs and portents regarding bir In my wanderings among the peantry I have found that such w simply innumerable. Here are a few out several hundred scattered though my no books : If an esprey be shot along the co all the herring and mackerel will immedi ly disappear. If the hen barrier, which c hunts by twilight in precisely the same we ed circles above the fallows each evening missed from its accustomed raptorial has some evil spirit is said to be hovering at spring the poor fisherman watches early late for the gannot. He calls it the solan ing; but if great numbers wheel about

A HOME IN THE WEST.

Jein the great army of homeseekers secure 480 acres of government land in Davils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse Ri districts of Dakots. For further informati maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

What a Jewish Contemporary says on Subject.

Among the details of the vexed question to how much or how little religion and moral shall be taught in the Public Schools— reading of the Bible has taken a prominent pa says the Hebrew Journal. In condemning scriptural reading to the children, however, completely stand aside from the question

issue, and consider it entirely on other group issue, and consider it entirely on other groun.

We object because the Bible is not away that can be read off-haud—that is to say, we can profit to reader or hearer. There is han a chapter whose full meaning can be grass, without preparatory study and investigation if it is a historical chapter the contemporance events have to be ascertained in order to real the configuration. If expectatory, like the P the significance. If exhortatory, like the P phets, then every local reference must be elucated or its intensity and beauty are lost. A even if devotional, half of its phraseology was a superference of the phraseology was be unmeaning to that superficial reader. Ap from this, very few translations are perfe and some of them contain ideas entirely seign to the author's intention, hence a furt acquaintance with the original tongue is need

by the expounder.
Now, a school superintendent, whose head full of percents, catch questions and commerc arithmetic, opens the Bible at random o morning. He turns to Isaiah, and the childrhear a bit of local politics of Palestine of the and three thousand years ago; the most fave telligible. Even if he open the Book of P. verbs, many of the verses may seem so stran as even to excite ridicule in the minds of man as even to excite ridicule. boys and girls, as atrange things invariably d Indeed, few books could stand the test of bell opened at random and read in the middle. B the Bible belongs to a different environment To be used in this way is to be used as avage applies his fetish. It is only a step moved from the practice of the peasantry putting a pin in the Bible and deciding the fate by the verse to which it accidents

On this ground, then, if on no other, let i Bible be banished from the public school.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAN IN DAKOTA!

All settlers in taking free government la

Suc.

HERE AND HEREAFTER.

Across the field of daily work.
Run the footprints leading—where
Run they east or run they west,
Cas way all the workers inco.
Every awful thing of earth,
Sin and pain and bastle-noise,
Every dear thing—baby's birth,
Faces, flowers, or lovers' joys—
Is a wichet gate where we
Join the great highway to Thee!

Resiles, restless, speed we on;
Whither in she vast unknown?
Not to you and not to me
Are the scaled orders shown;
But the Hand that built the rud,
And the light that leads the feet,
And this inward restlessmen,
That where I no longer see,
Eichware still must lead to Ti Highway still must lead to Thee!

-{Wm. C. Gannétt.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Sensational Story as to How a Pogus Corpse was to Have been Found in the Thames.

The Misapplication of the Clau-na-Gael Funds The Informer to Caron Said to be Boam ing around Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Day by day the revelations in the Cronin case are becoming more interesting and sensational. The laying bare of that part of the plot against Dr. Cronin which centemplated the discovery of his alleged corpse in the Thames, at London, has created the biggest sensation yet. The clumsiness of the butchers in placing the real canspiracy upon those who were the more actively engaged in it. Burke's hox, which he had made by Kildare, the tinemith, May 6, and containing all of Cronin's clothes, hat, shees, &c., is new in New York, but where R dy, who had a store on North Sadgwick no one seems to know.

John F. Begge went to Now York May 7. the Inman line was to take the box to Liverpool. A certain Chicago man sailed from New York early and arrived in Liverpool late it is now. Until now it was thought the box in March. Member of the Parnell party who were anxious to put an end to Irish political and factional murders heard of his presence in made of the box and clothing is unknown. and factional murders heard of his presence in England and put a detective on his track. He was traced to a place in Frederick street, Liverpoel, where he arranged for the reception of Burke's box from the steward.

The Chicagoan went to the Spread Eagle hetel, Manchester, and then to London, stopping at the International hotel and remaining there two menths. Some of his time was spent in an endeavor to obtain a body from some hospital which resembled Cronin. The object was to dress it in Cronin's clothes and throw it in the Thames where it was to be found. Through an Irish surgeon in Finsbury park, who gave him a letter of in roduction, he ar ranged to get a body at Guy's hespital, the general description of the cadaver being five feet eleven inches, 185 pounds, black hair and

The Chicagoan leased a cottage below Woolwich, near the river, on April 6, and it Woolwich, near the river, on April 5, and its some talk of the spy's giving testimony in the was to this house the cab driver was to take Cronin case, and the story told by Mail Carting the ordered and the surgeon. bimself, the cadaver and the surgeon. The corpse was to be mutilated, dressed in Cronin's clothes and thrown into the river. To iurther complete the identification various letters in a correct imitation of the handwritthe English detective bureau, were to be put into the pockets of the coat, together with forged notes of testimony to be given before the Parnell commission, all in a good imita-tion of the dead doctors handwriting. These alleged dublicates of letters to Scotland Yard were to cover a period of nine years. All this was to shew that Cronin was a traitor to the Irish cause and had been killed in London, having come to the British capital to give testimony in the Parnell case. Letter heads el the Scotland Yard bureau were recured through a member of the "physical ferce" to give his testimony before the Parnell com-

mission. COILS CLOSING ABOUT BEGGS.

It would appear that Mr. Edward Spelman, of Peoris, protests too much when he denies that he had turned over the correspondence between himself and Beggs in reference to the appointment of a trial committee in Camp No. 20 to the State's Attorney, inasmuch as the correspondence in his possession. It was largely on the strength of this correspondence that Beggs was indicted, and both Mr. Mills and Mr. Hynes regard it as strong evidence in itself and as atrongly corroborative of other circumstances developed in the case. Had Mr. Spelman not produced this correspondence he would have gotten into serious trouble himself. In the correspondence Beggs insisted that he, as senier guardian, had the right to name the committee for the trial of Cronin.

The raising of the fund for the defence of the suspects is causing an anxiety to the friends of the accused only second in its intensity to that attendant upon the outcome of the trial. In fact, it may be considered in some respects greater than the verdict, inasmuch as about it there is no uncertainty. The money for the defence must be raised. There can be no dodging it. The size of this fund can scarcely be real zed by the general public, and it is safe to say that its present size, together with its inevitable growth, is almost overwhelming to those who are en-gaged in raising it. The payment of the legal talent engaged in the defence forms by no means the greatest part of the expenditure. The expenses of a number of fugitives wanted badly by the prosecution are to be paid, together with those of their families.

But what is believed to be as great, if not the greatest item to be met is that required by a large sized contingent of squealers, who insist upon hush money to keep their mouths shut. The number of persons in this contingent is estimated by a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael to be between thirty-five and forty. The committee representing the defence has kloked hard against paying this much meney, but without avail. If it is not paid the contingent can quickly get it from the prosecution by selling their knowledge.
It is estimated that the entire expense at tendant upon the defence and the collateral branches represented by would be squealers and familles of fugitives which must be supplied is not far from \$100,000.

Thomas H. Renayne, of New York. The charges are made in this instance by James Tierney, of Broaklyn, breasurer of the executive board of the order. Under date of September 12 Tierney wrete a letter to Dr. P. Curran, of this city, senior guardian of Camp No. 265, acknowledging the receipt of the titles from Camp No. 255 for the May term sent to him direct, and seying that he had received no percentage from Storesary Renayne for the term ending May 31. Tierney says Renayne will turn over to him no money because he (Tierney) refused to pay a printing bill of \$1,100 and necessare he gave a printing bill of \$1,100 and necesse he gave \$500 to two members of the executive board.

AN INVESTIGATION REPUSED. Dr. Curren presented the letter at a meet-

ing of Camp No. 265 Monday evening, and moved that a resolution be adopted denouncing the action of the secretary of the Execu-ilys board, and calling for an immediate ment-log of the Executive board to investigate the matter. Dr. Curran's motion was lost, and he then resigned ble office of senior guardian. Quarterly, each camp through the United states makes up an account of all moneys coming into the camp during the term. Ten per cent. of that entire amount is laid aside by the treasurer of the camp and in time turned over by him to his senior guardian. This tithe of all sums received by the camp is in turn forward d by the senior guardians of the camps to the secretary of the executive board. The aggregate receipts of all these percentages goes into a half score or more of funds, at the least so it is alleged by the board, for the furtherance of home rule in Ire'and. The money is sent directly to the executive secretary, and under the constitution should be turned over by him to the treasurer. Ronayne refuses to turn over any more money to Tierney, and the latter retall ates by informing the campe that the funds they have forwarded never reached him. In this way the effect of the deadlock in the executive beard will be extended through the order, and a merry time is in view. The clumsiness of the outcomes at piscong one found in body where it would of necessity be found in a short time prevented the carrying out of this part of the scheme, but the evidence of the present heads of the organization, the being gathered is of value in factening the repetition of acts similar to those which Dr. canspiracy upon those who were the more ac- Cronin threatened to expose, and thereby

street and disappeared shortly after the plans John F. Beggs went to Now York May 7, for the murder of Cronin were laid, was the where he met Bill Starkey, a Chicago fugitive one to whom was intrusted the task of carryfrom justice, new in Canada, and some New ing the tin box containing Cronin's clothes to York members of the Clan-na-Gael. They London. He walted in New York for many conferred together at Sweeney's hotel, and it days until the association was consummated, was arranged that a steward on a steamer of received the box and saw it safely aboard on the ship bound for Liverpool. It was landed there safely and transferred to London, where

HAS LE CARON RETURNED. A mail carrier in the Post office is said to be responsible for a story to the effect that Lo Caron, the British spy, who testified in the Parnell case, is once more in Chicago. The tale as published is that while O'Brien was assorting his mail a man came to the window and asked the address of a certain Englishman who used to be connected with the Western British-American. O'Brien had a friend standing there at the time, and he at once declared, "Why, that's La Caron." He claimed to know the apy very well, and rushed outside to great the man anpposed to be Le Caron. When he got into the the corridor, however the fellow disappeared. O'Briens friend said he could not be mistaken, and that he would take an oath that the man was Le Caron. There has been rier O'Brien gives some color to the rumor that Le Caron will appear on the stand. O'Brien's statement, however, could not be

confirmed. In the trial of the Cronin suspects to-day ing of Cronin and addressed to Scotland Yard, purpoting to be copies of correspondence with

FRIENDS OF THE EMPIRE.

Chamberlain Tells What the Unionist Alliance Should be.

LUNDON, September 18 — Speaking at a political meeting at Huddersfield last evening Joseph Chamberlain predicted that the elliance between the Liberal-Unionists and Conservative would continue until the agitation In favor of the separation of England from party in Parliament, and letters to Ireland was killed. He thought at the time Cronin written thereon specifying as to the alliance was formed it meant his sacrimoney to be paid him for coming to London floing for a long time many cherished political objects, but he had found that he had not been called upon to make any sarrifices. The Government was carrying much Liberal legislation through parliament. The Unionist leaders had learned to work together and trust each other. He agreed with the suggestion of Lord Harthington that a new national party ought to be formed, pledged to effect internal reforms in Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Longnecker is free to sry that he has and whese policy should be the maintenance of the unity and strengthening of the Empire.
The Gladstonians, he said, are breaking up. Their centre of gravity is now in their toll; their head has lost all its directing energy. The sections of the Gladatene party are adopting political heresies and favor resistance to the law and Socialism. If a new party was formed, its programme should be, as far removed from the doctrines of the ultra-Radicals as from the fossal Torylam of the past. He was confident many Gladstonians would be glad to adhere to such a new party, which would constitute a strong parliamentary

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE

SOTA AND DAKOTA Has reached the front rank as the most pro ductive grain raising region on the continent. Soil Richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain each year. Abundant pportunities still open to the homeseeker. For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The Sign of the Oross. The devotion of the early Christians to the Sign of the Oross was extraordinary, and it attests the power they found to dwell in it.
St. Oyprian, Bishop of Carthage, ories out:
"O Lord, Thou hast bequeathed to us three imperishable things: the chalce of Thy Blood, the Sign of the Cross, and the example of Thy sufferings!" Tertullian bears witness to the frequent use of the Sign of the Orons by the Ohristians of his early day. "At every motion," he says, 'and every step, entering in or going out, when dressing, bathing; going to meale, lighting the lamps, sleep ing or alting, whatever we do, or whereaeever we go, we mark our foreheads with the

Sign of the Oress."
St. Basil writes: "To make the Sign of and familles of tugitives which must be supplied is not far from \$100,000.

St. Basil writes: "To make the Sign of the Would not far from \$100,000.

Curolago September 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing to determ the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods a september 18. The Times to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing periods to Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing the Count of Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing the Count of Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing the Count of Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known thing the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Christ in the Jesus Christ is the first and heet known the Jesus Chr

EUROPEAN.

M. Gladstone has presented a free library to the town of Hawardon.

Cuolers has appeared in Begdad, and the discuso la apreading in western Parsia. Twenty students have been arrested at

Kieffe on the charge of being Nihuate.

Sir Morrel Mackenzie has been presented with the freedom of the city of San Reme. The Mexican consul at Antwerp has com-

mitted suicide, owing to financial troubles. King Menelek, of Shoa, is making preparations to be crowned Emperor of Appeainta. Enterio fever is epidemic among the soldiers in the garrison at Cairo. Several deaths occur daily.

Mr. Parnell will make a number of political speeches in Wales before the close of the present recess of Parliament.

It is stated positively the Czar will visit Potedam September 27, and that Prince Bismarck will come to Berlin. There was a heavy fall of snow throughout

Austria on Thursday. Hundreds of peasant's outtages are completely snowed under. The Greek government has sent to the Porte a protest against the severe measures

adopted by Cnakir Pasha, the governor of Crote. Right Rev. John Fielder Mackarness, D. D., lately Bishop of Oxford, is dead. He was born December 3, 1820, and was a brother-in-

law of Lord Courridge, Tae prests of Unristians by the Mussulman officials still continue in Crete, despite the assurance of Turkey that the abuses

should be corrected. Thirty-two of the 259 Boulangist candicates nominated have withdrawn. Among tnem are two influential citizens. It is too late to substitute others.

General Boulanger has issued a violent tinal munifesto. His lists show 1,800 candidates for 502 arrondiscements. They will entali numerous ballotting.

The intercourse between Emperor William and the Czarewitch at Hanover was most ourdial. After the manwavres the Empeorr and his guest went deerstalking together.

Advices from Montenegro are that 25,000 families in that country are likely soon to be suffiring from famine. Prince Nicholas intends to visit the famine stricken districts.

A letter signed "Jack the Ripper" has been received at a London news agency, in which the writer states that in about a week another murder will be added to the list of Dorrors.

The residence of a Jewish family of six persons in Szathmar, Hungary, was entered Thursday by robbers. The outlaws fearfully mutilated the entire party. They then looted the house.

The Conservatives have decided not to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Ling, the Gladstonian nominee for the paritamentary seat for Dandee, made vacant by the death of Mr. Firth. John Burns and other leaders have signed

a manifesto on behalf of the National Federation of Labor unions inviting all workmen to join in order to protect themselves against the masters' combinations. It is stated there has recently been an

alarming outbreak of brigandage in Macedonia. One hundred persons are reported to have been murdered and robbed by brigands during the past two months. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has ap-

pointed Archduke Frederick to the command of the Fifth Army Corps in recognition of the ability shown in directing the military move-ments and manœuvres in Galicis. The newspapers of Sz. Petersburg have

been ordered to cease championing Boulanger, and to adopt a moderate tone concerning Bulgaria. This is supposed to indicate the Gavernment's desire for a peaceful policy.

Karl Blind, the well-known Socialist. has written to the Reforma, of Rome declaring that the maintenance of the triple alliance is absolutely necessary for the peace of Europe and constitutes the real safeguard of Italian unity.

The salary of a provincial curate has been stopped by order of the French Minister of Justice on the ground that he was canvassing against the Government. Other clericals have been threatened that they will be served in a similar manner.

The tribunal of the Seine has decided that the directors of the Compteir D'Encompte shall refund the sums claimed by share-holders who purchased shares on the strength of promises made by the directors in their report of January last.

The London Times' Paris correspondent thinks that in the coming election in France the Republicans will get from 300 to 325 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the anti-Republicans from 210 to 250 seats, but he admits the utter hopelessness of predic-

It is reported that Count Schouvaloff, Russiam ambassador at Berlin, has been appointed Governor of the Caucasus, and that he will be succeeded by Prince Dondonkoff-Korsakoff. Such a change, it is thought, will not be conducive to the maintenance of

A Spanish vessel plying between Malaga and Tanglers was ransacked by natives off the Riff coast of Morocco a few days ago, and the captain, four sailors and one passenger were made prisoners. A Spanish warship is about to leave Cadiz to rescue the prisoners and punish the offenders.

In the manœuvres at Hanover, dogs, chiefly spaniels, are being employed with great auccess as hearers of despatches. Friday the troops engaged in the manouvres experimented on an extensive scale with the new amokeless powder. The supply of this powder already stored is sufficient for the whole reserve force.

Fifty retired officers of the French army, who were formerly comrades of General Bou-langer, have presented the general with an address protesting against his presecution by the Government, and expressing the wish that he may gain a striking victory in the coming elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies. 1.70

The prejected match between Prince Hatzfeldt and the adopted daughter of C. P. Huntington has been broken off. After investigation, Mr. Huntington covered he would not pay the Prince's enormous

duties immediately after the conclusion of a by the Coremment for the establishment of signed. obligatory military service and for a reorganization of the postal and railway services.

M. Ciemenceau and a majority of the Radicals decare strongly for a revision of the consalistation, while the Ferrylets are as strongly apposed to revision. M. Clemenceau has issued a manifeste appealing to the electors not to be deceived by the similarity of his programme to that of the Boulangists.

The Cologne Gazette's Sofia despatches state that the politicians of the Bulgarian capital are convinced that M. Stoyanoff, President of the Sobranje, whose death was announced a few days ago, was murdered as result of his opposition to the political pelicy of the power behind the throne.

The English and Italian Governments have signed a much more stringent anti-slavery convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy, and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slavers. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

A conference was held at Lendon Wednes-day between Cardinal Manning, the Lord Mayor and the directors of the dock companies relative to the attitude of the strikers. Cardinal Manning promised that he would exhert the atrikers to observe their agree-ment not to molist the "blacklegs." The Lord Mayor said he would issue a proclamation against riotous demonstration by the atrikers.

The leaders of the German party in Behemia decline to join the Czecks proposed conference at V enna. They declare that unless the Government emphatically condemn the proposal to crown Emperor Francis Joseph King of Bohemia any compromise beween the Germans and the Czacke is out of the question. The comments of Count Von Taafe's organ, the Presse, upon the matter indicate that the German opposition will queich the coronation idea.

Frosts are reported in Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Northwestern Kentucky and Northern Missouri.

A pleasure yacht belonging to Lanark, Ohio, was wrecked in Lake Eric. and nine persons drowned.

Cyrus King, collector for a rug agency at Oswego, N.Y., committed suicide Friday, by the use of laudanum. Snow began falling on Mount Washington

Thursday morning and is now several inches deep. The summits are white. Unauthorized bonds of the State of Louis-

ana, to the extent of \$800,000. have been placed on the market for fraudulent purposes. John Wood, a fireman on the steamer "Craighorn," which arrived at New York on Sunday from Venezuela, died at quarantine of

vellow fever. Wm. Pulls, of Cedar Falls, Ia., recently

quarrelled with his family and they all left him. On Friday Puls set fire to his house and killed blmself. Plainfield, N. J., was visited by another flood Tuesday night. In one hour Greenbrook

rose four feet, carrying away the bridge on Someract street. The executive committee Tuesday resolved that the Chicago World's Fair incorporators should increase their capital stock from \$5,-

000,000 to \$10,000,000. Mrs. Hiram Snell of Malad, Idaho, has given birth to three boys and three girls. They weigh 8 lbs. all together. All are bright and hearty and promise to line.

A waterspout on Wednesday burst over Cerro Gordo, near Arandes, Jalisco, Mexico, causing several deaths. Live stock was swept away and houses were destroyed.

E. H. Pratt and John Allen, who left New York city on May 14 on horseback, with the intention of crossing the continent, arrived at Sacramento, Cal., Wednesday night.

The British steamer " Vertumnue," of the New York and Jamaica steamship line, has been wrecked opposite the life-saving station at Point Lookout, L.I. Crew and passengers saved.

John G. Kimball, of Chicago, on Friday last asked his wife to die with him, as there was nothing worth living for. Mrs. Kimball laughed at him andhe went upstairs and hung himself.

General Warner has declined the President's tender of commissionership of Pensions and it is expected that General Geo. S. Merril, of Massachusetts, will receive the appoint-

Daring's fight between Peter Reynolds, aged 49, and a woman named Florence Donohue,in New York, Florence stabbed Peter with a carving knife and he died instantly. She was

locked up. It is stated in New York that Lily Langtry, the actress, has secured a divorce from her husband, and that the securing of the legal separation was the main object of her recent trip to England.

Lewis Strauss, a banker, senior partner of Lewis Strauss & Co., assigned Wednesday. In January Mr. Strauss claimed to be worth half a million and to owe nothing. assignment is the result of investments in mining stocks.

A terrible gale prevailed at Highland Light, Mass., Thursday last. Fishing boats in the bay were caught while drawing nets and traps. One life was lost at South Truro. Boats were overturned and driven helplessly before the tornado.

The standing committee of the Logan Invincibles of Maryland, largely composed of old soldiers, adopted resolutions at Maryland Tuesday night strongly recommending Mrs. John A Logan for the office of Com-missioner of Pansions.

Austin Corbin's agents are working bard in the Shamokin, Pa., region to induce the individual coal operators, with W. L. Scott, the Longdons and the Mineral Mining company. Its purpose is to centrol the coal business and keep up prices.

J. W. Payson died at Hyde Park, Mass. en Tuesday, aged 74. As the chief author of Payson, Danton and Scribner's copy books, his name was known over the entire country and he was known as one of the great artist penmen of the world.

It is believed the steam yacht "Leo," which left Lorrain for Cleveland, Onio, last Sunday afternoon, was blown up about three o'clock than sixty years, of a recent decision that, Monday morning. Three bodies have been under the Superannuation act of 1859, no recovered and several hundred men and boys are hunting for the other aix.

Timethy O'Grady, of Ohicago, was convictted in 1887 of killing Policeman O'Brien. He was sentenced to .17 years' imprisonment for manalaughter. O'Grady persistently insisted on his innocence John Jascanlan, a notorious criminal new in the penitentiary for shopting Officer Nolan, has confessed that he shot Officer O'Brien while the latter was chas

treat with the Cour d'Alene Indians for the ried three guns. She belonged to the North purohase of mineral and timber lands and American and West India station.

treaty of commerce with England. The King the north end of their reservation for \$500,-also announced that bills would be intreduced 000 and an agreement to this effect was

A brutal prize fight occurred at the saloon of the Daly brothers, St. Louis, on saloon of the Daly brethers, St. Louis, on Monday night, which resulted in the death of one of the participants, Thomas E. Jackson, aged 18. He fought Edward Abern, the local light-weight champion, eleven bloody rounds, and at the opening of the twe fih fell fainting in his second. onds' arms, dy'ug a few hours afterwards. Ahern was arrested and held on the charge of murder.

At the session of the International Cigarmakers Union, at New York, it was an nounced that the increase in the number of cigars and cheroots produced during the years 1888 and 1889 was much smaller then in 1886 and 1887. The union has now over 19,000 members; 10,187 were admitted since the last convention and 11,737 suspended. There are now 207 local unious connected with the International Union, In 1887 there were only 17 unions.

The breast of the large dam belonging to the Kennebec Ice Company, of Wilmington, Del , located at Hibernia, above Coatesville, Pa., burst on Thursday last and a tremendous amount of water rushed down the Brandy wine overflowing the banks and sweeping everything before it Many streets of Coatesville were overflowed, several being four feet deep in water. So far as heard from no lives were lost, though the damage done is considerable. In places the meadows are lowered eight and ten feet deep. The break was caused by the heavy rain.

It is stated at Omaha, Neb., that all labor unions and brotherhoods comprising the employés of the Union Pacific system have formed themselves into an organization known as the Brotherhood of Railway employes. The amalgamation includes the Brotherhoods of Locomotive engineers, Firemen and Brakemen, the Switchmen's union and the Knights of Labor. The action has not yet been endorsed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but the subject will be presented at the annual moeting of the order at Denver, October 16. It is expected this move will be followed by a consolidation on all the roads in the United States.

CANADIAN

D. D. Campbell, a farmer from Dakots, is at Winnipeg, looking for location for him-self and 25 other families, who are disgusted with their condition in Dakota.

Mr. Colter has determined to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada against the decision of Judge Falconbridge, unseating him as member of the House of Commons for Haldimand.

The Countess of Schirk was prosented with an address by the pupils of the St. Bonitace College, Winnipeg, 28 of whom are descendants of the original Selkirk oclonists.

The following jadicial appointments in British Columbia were made at Octawa Thurs day: Yale district, W. W. Spinks; New Westminster, W. N. Bole ; Cariboo, Hon. C. F. Cornwall.

The Supreme Court opens at Ottawa on October 22. October 1 is the last day for filing cases, October 5 the last day for depositing factums, and October 7 the last day for inteription. Judge James, judge in equity, died at

Halifax Toursday night, aged 73 years, after a lingering illness of diabetes. He was a native of Annapolis County, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Neal White & Co., dry goods, Halifax, N

S.. whose assignment is ennounced, made pre ferences amounting to \$13,645. Their liabilities, direct and indirect, are said to amount to about \$90,000. Sir Leonard Tilley delivered a stirring and patriotic address in Moncton, Wednesday,

at the formal opening of the exhibition. He also laid the corner stone of a \$20,000 schoolbe built in the town The Hallfax dry dock was formally opened Thursday last by Vice-Admiral Watson and

the docking of the warship Canada. This is the largest dock in America, one of the finest in the world, and will dock the largest vessel afloat. The Norwegian barque "Eliza Leines,"

Captain Anderson, was abandoned at sea, dismasted and leaking on the 11th instant, and the crew have been landed at Fort Maitland, N.S., by the Glasgow brig "Edith Mary."

Representatives of five of the leading railway and navigation concerns in Kingston and Deseronto have secured control of the Kingston foundry and will proceed to equip it, making it the best milling and marine foundry in Uanada.

The frame building known as Callary's block at Collingwood, Ont., was completely destroyed, and the brick building known as Lindsay's block was gutted above the second story by fire Wednesday night. Loss over

The liquidation of the old Jersey fishing heuse of La Boutillier Bros., by the Jersey Banking Con pany has been followed by the formation of a Canadian and English company to take over the habing property of the old firm and to continue its business.

Civil service entrance examinations will be held at the usual places, viz : Halifax, St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, and Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 12th of November, and following days.

The heavy rains Wednesday night did much good extingushing the forest fires in New Brunswick which have been burning for weeks, and also raising the water in the river so that the logs which been hung up can be got to the mills and a lumber famine averted. An inch of rain fell in St. Johns in half an

While engaged in placing two large pontoons under water for the purpose of raising the sunken steamer Armstrong, opposite Brock-ville, Monday last, one of the pontoons came with such force that it knocked a large hole in the bettom of the barge Gaskin, sinking it alongside the Armstrong. No lives were lost, but all materials for raising the Armstrong were on the barge.

Through the Colonial office an intimation is made to officers who have been transferred from the Imperial civil service to that of a colony in which the pensionable age is less Imperial pension may be granted to an officer of the civil service retiring under the age of sixty years, except on the ground of ill health or abolition of office.

The British warship Lily, Commander G. W. Russell, struck a rook off Point Amour, in Belle Isle straits on Friday, last and sank. Seven of her crew were lost. The vessel is a total wreck. Considerable mency and valuables went dewn with her. Nothing was saved The Lily was a community gon vocasit of tons burthen and 830, horse power, and car

Mesers. O. R. Stevens and J. Gregoon, London, Eng., capitalists connected with the re-

The Indians consented to sell 250,000 acres of cently reorganized Great Northwest Cantral Railway Company syndicate, arrived in Otta-wa, on Monday, and paid in cash to the Com-pany \$972,000. Steel rails for the first fifty miles of the road are now being unloaded at Montreal, and it is expected that the first fifty miles will be ready for the autumn. Mr. J. T. Lewis visited England recently and get upwards of \$10,000,000 of English capital

subscribed. Word has been received from Count de Sainville and Hen. Mr. Everest, who left Winnipeg a couple of months ago for the Arctic Circle. They had passed Fort Chippeweyan, and are now about at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. They intended going around Point Burrow, the most northerly point of Alaska, where the American Government is establishing a relief station. They expect to meet an American vessel.

The inquest in the case of the murdered man Monette closed at Casselman, Ont., Wednesday evening, and a verdict was returned of murder by persens unknown. The man Lamoureux, who boarded with Monette, was suspected, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant his detention. The gun of the murdered man was found in the river not far from the body, with its stock broken and the looks smeared with blood and hair.

President Van Herne, being interviewed at Hamilton relative to the Canadian Pacific's proposed American connection, said it was the intention of the Company to have such a connection, and while it would be, perhaps, subsequent to the building of the line into Ham-liton, it was an assured thing. "We have decided," said he "to build a bridge for ourselves across the Niagara river. We have made arrangements for this connection with six leading American railways, and will be able to run into Buffalo on the most advanta geous terms, and will have thoroughly firstclass accommodations at the end of the line. as we have elsewhere.'

NEW YORK'S SITE CHOSEN

For the Proposed World's Fair-A Magnift cent Site Chosen.

NEW YORK, September 19 .- The site for the World's Fair will be selected by the committee appointed for the purpose this afternoon. The site is on Manhattan island. The permanent buildings may be located on the plateau on the northwest corner of Central park, near Eight avenue and Ose Hundred and Tenth street. The northern-nest portion of Central park above Ninety-Sixth street will be used. The lands north of the park to Oas Hundred and Fifteenth street, from Fifth avenue to Morningelde park, will be also taken. Riverside park, Morningelde park and the Bloomingdale, Lake and Watta properties form the remainder of the site. It is also proposed toconnectall of the parks, as in London. This would take in Mount Morris park, which would not be used for fair purposes, however. The site, exclusive of land covered by water, comprises 400 acres, easily accessible from east, west, north and south, and is ample for a world's exposition on the largest scale.

Found Dead Side By Side.

WINDSOR, Ont., September 19 .- The dead bodies of a man about 28 and a woman about years of age were found in Dougall's Nursery here to-day. There was a hole di-rectly in the centre of the man's forehead and a burged place and hole in the breast of the voman's dress. A search of the man's clothing brought to light a well-worn pocket-book containing a receipt from Nathan Weeks, treasurer and collector of Rushville, Rush county. Ind., for the taxes of Silas Dinsmore for 1888 and an other receipt from O. C. Hill, express agent of the Pacific Express company at Lake View, Miss., for a package consigned by Silas Dinamore to Silas Dins. more, Brookfield, Ind. In the trousers pockets were found three cents. On ther left hand the woman wore two rings, and on the inside of one of them were the A. D." The couple lay side by side, and blood from the man's head had flowed over the woman's neck and head. It was evidently a carefully planned affair, as a quiet, retired spot was chesen, and the heads rested on a woman's shawl, which had been neatly folded. From the fact that they had no money the police think they came to the Detriot exposition determined to have a last good time together and then ended their perhaps unhappy lives.

WINDSOR, Oat. September 20.-Mrs. Ruth Lacroix, of Detroit, came over to Windsor to day and identified the bodies of the man and woman found shot in Dougall's nursery yesterday as those of her second cousin and his wife. She said that a week ago the de-ceased Silas Dinsmore, her cousin, and his wife came to her house from his father's home in Indiana. Tuesday they both left. and he said they had tickets and were going down to Ypellanti to his grandfather's. could not assign any cause for the suicide and

murder. France Proud of Her Army.

PARIS. September 19 .- After review of the troops by M. De Freycinet, Minister of War, at St. Michel, yesterday, General de Mirabel, commander of the Sixth Army corps, made an address to the officers. He said: France, supported by the army, had been reinstated to her former rank among nations. She feared nothing nor nobody. de Freycinet congraulated the troops upon their splendid appearence and discipline, and said with such an army France was secure and could cam-

Will Stick to Their Main Object.

mand respect.

St. Pani, Minn.

DUBLIN, September 19 .- At the meeting of the Dublin corporation to day Lord Mayor Sexton, referring to Mr. Balfour's offer te establish a Catholic university in Ireland said that no matter what remedial measures were passed as a part of the policy of a coercion government, the Irish people would not swerve from their main object, namely to obtain an Irish Parliament and to secure the management of Ireland's revenues and the administration of the laws by a judiciary responsible to the people.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA. Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse Rivor, Turtle Mountain and Davils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry.,

Seventeen thousand dollars have been collected for the new church of St. Mary Magdalen, which is to be erected shortly in New

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect, the health of your Ohildren during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrheas or Teething Pains, use Drivers Codrere's Insants Sympe and you will give

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal. Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

and \$2 (City) will be charged. All Business letters, and Communications in-ended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITHERS, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may be active to send it until resyment is made, and

continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the shen collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to

take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prime facts of intentional

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTE BLR 25, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sep. 25, St. Cleophas. THURSDAY, Sep. 26, SS. Cyprian and Jus-

FRIDAY, Sep. 27, SS. Commas and Damian. SATURDAY, Sept. 28, St. Wenceslaus. SUNDAY, Sept. 29, St. Michael. MONDAY, Sept. 30, St. Jereme. Tuesday, Oct. 1, St. Remigius. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, Holy Guardian Angels.

Prohibition.

In a recent issue the Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, Ohio, published a very vigorous article, denouncing the liquor traffic, and arging the clergy and lasty to throw all their influence into the scales of a moral movement, to introduce the plan now in force in the city of Mexico into all the cities. Our contemporary calls for high licenses, for fixing the hours of opening the saloons at 6 s.m., and that of closing at 6 p.m., for stringent legislation against all those guilty of adulteration of liquors, and for a police force that will rigorously carry out the Sunday closing law. As will be seen, the above are the main planks of the programme of our own convention of Catholic Temperanes, or more properly speaking, total abstinence societies, in the diocese of Moutreal. It is the platform of all men who are not fanatics, who carnestly desire to see the cause of temperance progress, and to place the liquor traffic in such a position as it may be effectively controlled. Such a programme does for stringent legislation against all those guilty pot suit the Montreal Daily Witness. In fact, the Speciator.

But there is another aspect of this subject to But there is another aspect of this subject to Have effectively controlled. Such a programme does any such proposition, and having expressed it. which attention should be directed. Have these leading organs always been as anxious to chide "atterances savoring of bigotry and unto ask why should not the Roman Catholic journals, especially those which are more or less religious, and most of which are in favor of temperance, urge upon both priests and people temperance, urge upon both priests and people the desired of the state of the state

and simple? The answer is, that total prohibition is an impossibility, and that cranks like the Witness, Rev. Dr. Fulton was here a little over a year by inveighing against all honest attempts at regulating or controlling the traffic, do more harm to the cause of temperance than the cutspoken enemies of the temperance cause. So much has already been said and written on this subject, that we do not propose to reopen the subject, the subject that we do not propose to reopen the subject to the subject t by inveighing against all honest attempts at argument. Apart from all other consideration even a false cath and swear to a lie;" and that there is this: The public mind is not prepared for total prohibition. In this connection it would, perhaps, be difficult to do better than quote an argument from a speech delivered on Rev. Dr. Wild came on with his advice to shoot the state of the this subject some years ago by the Hon. Edward Blake, then leader of the Dominion Opposition. Speaking of the fact that public opinion is not be would prefer to have \$400,000 spent in the educated up to the standard of even the en-Uatholics of Lower Canada than have that forcement of the Scott Act, he said :- "I notice large numbers of our civizens, good, sober, virtuous and exemplary, are yet unconvinced as to the duty of total abstinence themselves, and therefore, unfit to enforce it upon others. I find many supporters of temperance legislation who do not look upon drinking, even in Scott Act counties, as a crime, and refuse that moral support and help to the enforcement of that law, which they give to the general criminal law. Just compare things. Suppose one of us is walking along the street behind a neighbor, a friend or a stranger and sees his pocket being nicked He would make a special constable of himself at once, would try to prevent the crime, and if he was big enough would arrest the eriminal. But supposing in a Scott Act county we pass an unlicensed house—for they are all unlicensed-and see some one going in and getting drink; we turn to the other side; we say nothing about that; we do not propose to enforce the law; we do not give the same support, the same sympathy, the same active in. vestigation in the case of this law as is given in other cases. Until progress is made in that I am not of opinion that Canada is rips for probibition." On the question of public opinion the case could not be more fairly stated. Common sense ought to convince the Witness, and its xeaders, that it would be far better for all sincere temperance advocates to join in an honest attempt to regulate and control the liquor traffic on such lines as public opinion will maintain, and insist upon being enforced, than to rush on in an extreme course, where zealous temperance men not only cannot follow them, but where they are forced, in the interest of public morality, to oppose their views.

Hits the Mark.

It begins to look in Ireland as if Lord Salisbury's Catholic university measure might catch considerable. Nationalist support. But there are no signs that it will be likely to stay caught. -Montreal Gazette.

The foregoing item in our esteemed contemporary covers the whole case. It is very likely that a considerable number of Parnellite members will support Lord Salisbury's University
measure, which doles out tardy justice to Ireland, on an important branch of the education question. The measure will catch considerable Mationalist support beyond all doubt. But the one who organises it.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

there are no signs, says our contemporary, very truly, that it will stay caught. Not the slightest sign. On the contrary, the Irish members and what is more to the purpose, the Irish people, fully understand the game of Mr. Belfour. Gifte from such as he deserve to be carefully scrutinized. The syrannical coercioninst, no doubt, hopes to cause division in the ranks of the Irish Home Rule party, and to estrange them from some of these they have been acting in concert with; but his policy will fail. The Irish Bishops and clergy are anxious for the legislation; the majority of the Parnellites will, no doubt, meet their views, but having done so, the war against Balfour and his satellites will be continued more vigorously than ever. The Irish people have made up their minds to be satisfied with Home Rule; nothing less will be accepted as a settlement of their just demands. Priests and people are one on the subject, and although Parnellite votes may be caught on the Catholic University question, our contemporary has hit the mark when ins, no coults, hopes to cause division in the tion, our contemporary has hit the mark when prophesying that they are not likely to stay caught.

Dr. Cleary and the Press.

In the course of an address to the Irish Cath olic Beneviolent Union convention, held at Kingston a few days ago, Archbishop Cleary was reported to have said the only a sixth of the population of Ontario were Christians, the other five sixths living in a state of herery. Without waiting for a verification of the report his Grace was taken severely so task the following day by Manager Creighton in the Empire; and the cry was immediately echoed by the Hamilton Spectator in an article insulting in its bone, not only to the Head of the Diocase of Kingaton, but also to the Irish Catholic race. Who, may we ask, has commissioned the Empire and the Spectator to act as censors of the state of the Catholic race. what ought or oughs not to have been said by Archbishop Cleary? When were these journals selected as the mouth-pieces of an offended and injured Protestantism? It looks as if they are still suffering from the exuberance of the 12th of July atmostphere, so earnest are they pander-

ing to their Orange constituents.

The Empire gravely assures Doctor Cleary that he should "refrain from wounding" others' feelings, that he should not give "utterance to anything savoring of bigotry or uncharitable-ness;" charges him with insulting, in very ob-jectionable words, the majority of the popula-tion; and closes its lecture by expressing the belief that he "will be repudiated by the great bulk of the Roman Catholies of the Province." First, as to what his Grace is alleged to have said, briefly, that Protestants are heretics. There is no use in epitting hairs or mincing words upon this question. Catholics are led to believe that Protestants are living in heresy; and Protestants rather glory than otherwise in being so regarded by Catholics. Protestants are taught that Catholics are not living in the true light, yet the feelings of Catholics are not injured by Protestants so regarding them. The we fail to see the occasion for the dash of fury which has taken possession of the Empire and

the desirableness of supporting prchibition pure have been scattering other than seeds of kind-ness from Protestant pulpits and platforms in this city? We will review the history of the 'drunkards, thieves and such classes of aban-doned people can be Roman Catholics in good

> amount handed to the Church for Education. Other instances, by the score, could be given wherein men of "great ability and high official position" in the Protestant communities have reviled everything that Catholics hold dear. Where were then the protests against such intolerant and unstability in the protests against such intolerant and unstability in the protest of the court of the christisplike language on the part of the Empire and the Spectator? Not a word. Why were they not ready then with their scorn for those who would give "utterance to anything savoring of bigotry and uncharit-ablaness?" What more convenient season than that could be secured to advise disturbers of peace and good will to "refrain from wounding others' feelings?"
>
> But to speak then would have been to wound

the dignity of Orange Tory brethren like Hughes, Wild and Hugher, to say nothing about Fulton, who came here under the special patron age of Hughes. Of course that could not be done. It would never do for Brother Creighton, L.O.L., 275, to admonish fellow Orangemen after that fashion. Their language, which was calculated to provoke a resentment in other than mere words, was allowed to pass unnoticed; but a comparatively mild expression from an exalted Catholic dignitary in relation to Protestants is seized with avidity as an excuse for testants is seized with avidity as an excuse for an outporing of Protestant indignation. Imagine, then, the storm that would be raised if any one claiming affinity with the Catholic Church uttered one-tenth of the slanders against Protestants that Fulton uttered against Catholics—and yet there is as much foundation for making such wholesale charges against Protestants as there is or has been against Catholics. They are as true of one as they are of the other which means that they are slanderously false of both—but to make them against Catholics is esteemed a vir-tue and a qualification for high honors, while a

mild reference to Protestable is a crime which makes one unfit for respectable socsity.

Hughes' attitude in relation to the former justified his endorsation by the Empire as the person who should be selected to represent West Middlesex instead of Hon. G. W. Ross; while Archbishop Cleary, because of a chance allusion to those living in heresy, is made the subject of a severe castigation by that journal. And the Hamilton Speciator, not to be outdone, tells his Grace that the beachings of his Church have filled the prisons, reformatories and asylums of the country with his own co-religionists. We fancy the Archbishop of Kinzston will survive the gross attacks made upon him in this connec At some time a day of reckoning will present itself—a day which may afford the Empire and the Spectator leisure for reflecting on the arrogance and self-sufficiency they betrayed

Every medern choir has a leader, but for all that the person whe pounds the iveries is

when they impudently thrust themselves for-gard as the champions of Protestantism.— Irisk

The Boulengists Most with Only Indifferent Success - Amalysis of the Besuit.

PARS, September 28—Noon—Official returns from 536 electoral divisions show that the Republicans have elected their candidates in 217 and the anti-Republicans in 158 districts. Re-

Returns from the elections in this city show that the Conservatives did not elect a single member, while the Republicans returned one and the Boulangists four. Re-bellots will be necessary in thirty-seven divisions.

PROMINENT DEREATS AND ELECTIONS. Theyenet, minister of justice, has been reelected, but re-ballots will be necessary in the districts in which Constant, minister of the interior, and Yoes Guyot, minister of public works, were candidates. Their election, however, is regarded certain. Among the Republicans defeated are Melinde, Goblet, Jules Ferry, Milliard and Joubars, while in the districts in which Milleraud, Passy, Lockroy, Fioquet and Barodet, Republicans, and Andrieux, Laisant, Vergoin, Laur, De Susiai and Naquet, ansi-Republicans, were candidates, re-ballots will be had. Count Dillon was elected.

3 p.m.—Later returns show that the Republielected, but re-ballots will be necessary in the

3 p.m.—Later returns show that the Republi-cans have elected their candidates in 218 divisions, and the Opposition in 156, Reballots will be necessary in 170 divisions. The Conserva-tives have elected Breteuil, Dondeauville, Lonbeyan, Mackan, Montgolfier and Bushop

Freppel. Correct returns from Balleville show that Correct returns from Belleville show that Rochsfort received 3,025 votes, Dumay (Labor) 2,468 Squini (Independent) 592, Camelinet (Republican) 1,458, and La Croix) Radical Republican) 2,060. It is expected in the rebuilor that the supporters of La Croix, Squini and Camelinet will vote solidly for Dumay.

3 F.M.—Returns from 560 electorial divisions

shows 224 Republicans have been elected, and members of the Opposition. Among the Re-publicans elected there are 16 Moderates and 57 Radicals. The Opposition members elected include 86 Royalists, 51 Bonapartists and 22 Re-ballots will be necessary in It is expected 135 of these will Boulangiste. 177 divisions. return Republicans. The new Chamber will probably consist of 869 Republicans and 201

members of the Opposition,
The Boulangists claim that the General is legally elected from Montmarts. They say that the rejection of Boulganist votes at some of the poling stations was illegal.

AT BOULANGER'S ENGLISH HEADQUARTERS. NEW YORK, September 23.—The Times' Lonin Portland place was brilliant last night with lights and a whole string of messenger boys san to and fro from the telegraph offices, but the news they brought was not specially cheering to the General and his little conclave of aupporters. At one o'clock they professed to have information that Ferry was beaten in Epinal. They also professed to be confident that it would be approved to the Boylangicta and Monawhiste. be easy for the Boulangists and Monarchists combined on ballotage to carry a majority of the Chambers. Rocherfort's failure to get a majority in Belleville is a great blow to the Boulangists. The only conspicious Boulangist success reported last night was the defeat of Goblet at Amiena, which nobody expected. The Sun's Paris deepatch says: Paris was in termoil yesterday such as only Paris excited can furnish. Thecity was emblazoned through out with posters. Every statue, every column, with circulars that wied with each other in brilliancy of color and gaudiness of lettering. Green, yellow, blue, red, pink and scarlet were favorite colors. The base of the Opera House as high up as the billposters can reach was gor-Vendome is a sight that makes a rainbow mentenous. The Arc de Triomphe is a gaudy symphony in bright colors for ten feet from the ground. The walls of the churches are covered with bills. The facades of the public buildings and railroad stations are five and ten thicknesses deep with posters in all the colors of the public buildings.

the rainbow proclaiming the names and virtues of various caudidates. A SPECTACULAR TRUMP CARD.

The Boulangists played one of their spec-tacular trump cards Saturday night. When daylight broke upon Paris the entire city was covered with brilliant posters picturing General Boulanger upon his celebrated black charger. Blow ran the words :

Electors :- If you wish to vote for the slaugherers of the Parisians, for the devoucers of the soldiers of the Commune, give your vote to the caudidate of the Government.

[Signed.] Voice of the National Party.

The Boulangists at the sight of this picture were very enthusiastic and indeed it was the party of the brave General that made the most noise all day.
In Moramartre, where the popular here stood

for election, and in Belleville, where his fellow exile. Rochefort, was a candidate, regiments on horse and foo's stood guard from the time the polls opened until they closed and sternly checked all demonstrations that seemed to tend

toward an outbreak. On the boulevards there was much noise. The confusion was much heightened by the presence in the city of so many etrapgers, and around every polling place the crowd of Frenchmen was augmented by hundreds of curious Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Austrians, Italian, and representatives of, perhaps, every country and clime of the globe. At the doors of the cales and shops little groups gathered and stormed and chattered with much gesticulation and en-

Paris last night was under guard. The boulevards were occupied by military and travel was out off in the main thoroughfares. Cavalry forces from Fontainbleau were under arms in the streets and regiments of infantry were in possession of every origin of vantage where a mob sould possibly obtain a foothold, and thousands of soldiers were awaiting orders. It was evident that Paris was not going to be taken by surprise again in case of an up-

At one o'clock this morning half the population was in the street and every tenth man and woman was reading a newspaper, extras being issue from hour to hour. After one o'clock there was much excitement. The Boulangists were shouting vociferously. Orowds had gashered about the military cordons to jeer and and admire the crators, who had been forbidden to speak on the sidewalks and therefore mount ed oranibusses and harangued the crowds from above. Occasionally a gendarms climbed up

and arrested one in the sot.

LONDON, September 23.—The Paris corres-LONDON, September 23.—The Paris corres-pondent of the Times says the elections in France yesterday resulted in a crushing defeat to the Boulangists. The success of the Repub-licans and the defeat of the monarchy and Cæsarism is a happy fact. The result of the elections puts an end to the Boulangist-Monar-chist conspiracy.

Mr. Balfour Explains.

LONDON, September 23.-Mr. Balfour has written a letter to the secretary of the Pro-testant Alliance relative to the establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland. He says:
"Though I desire to take steps to promote higher university education for Catholics, a foundation endowment for the proposed university.

FRANCE STILL A REPUBLIC Sity has never been in contemplation by the Government. Such an endowment is not, in my opinion, necessary. Before passing judgment upon the supposed plans of the Government success - Analysis of the Result. of opinion until the views of the Government are known.

GLADSTONE'S OPINION OF BALFOUR'S LECTER.

LOHDON, September 28.-Mr. Gladetone, reesiving a deputation of Liberals to-day, said that the issue of the dock laborers strike was ans the issue of the dock isborers strike was pregnant with hope for the future of labor in England. The political outlook was very hopeful for the Liberals. Mr. Balfour's letter, in which he says the question of a foundation endowment for the proposed Irish university has never been considered by the Government, is, Mr. Gladstone said, the shabbiest part of this shabby reconsiders shabby proceeding.

ST. PATRIOK'S BAZAAR.

The Victoria Armory Secured and Active Preparations Proceeding.

meeting of the Ladies of Charity, held at St. Patrick's Orphan asylum on Menday last, it was decided, with the warm approval of Rev. P. Dowd, paster, to hold the bazaar in one of the large halls of the city, and the Vice' armery hall, Cathoart street, near University, has been secured for this purpose. The bezaar will be opened to the public at 7 o'clock p.m., Monday, October 7, and will continue open till Thursday, October 17, inclusively, Sunday, October 13th, excepted. The bazaar can be visited on any of the above dates from 2 to 5,30 p.m., and from 7 to 10

A "Bazaar Journal" will be published every eyening, and will contain editorials, names of donors of articles and notes on the principal events which transpire in bazsar hall. Persons desiring to insert business advertisements in the "Bazsar Journal" will please address at once the treasurer, Rev. J. McCallen, St. Patrick's presbytery, Dorches-

ter steet. Judging from the enthusiasm with which the Ladies of Charity have taken upon up the good work, and from the patronage thus far extended by a generous public, the bazaar will prove a grand success. The lady managers are preparing a series of attractions which cannot fail to interest and please their many patrons.

The following donations have been sent to

the St. Patrick's presbytery, for all of which the Ladies of Charity return their grateful acknowledgment: Mrs. B. Tiffia, Prie dieu and gold chain; Mrs. Howley, handsome allk quilt and half-dezen bedroom slippers Mr. George Sheppard, a barje; Mr. M. Mo-Katzie, barrel coal eil; Martel, Folay & Co., arwing machine; Mr. Hoolshan, St. Paul street, mastel figures; Mr. Lindsay, plano stool; Birks & Co., 2 handsome inkstands; Mrs. M. Whelan, \$25 stove; Mr. J. Whelan, silk banner; Mrs. H. Ward, one large framed painting and music stand; Miss M. F. Byrne, one dcz ladies'---Misses McCormack, embroidered cushion and hand painted allk panel; Miss M. Mc-Grath, tea copys and framed painting; Miss G. McCallum, one tea set and framed painting ; Mrs. Wm. McNally, silver card holder ; Miss O'Connor, St. Familie street, fancy table and hand painted outhion; Mrs. Jas. McGready, a ohair and one dez giltframed Toupin, two hand-painted panels; Mrs. Morley, a gold chain; Mrs. J. Coleman, a \$80 silver ice pitcher; the Misses Coleman, 2 hand-painted cushions and hand-painted plaques ; Mrs. Wm. Doran, five o'clock fancy tes table and china tea set; Miss. O O'Connor, cushion, fancy pin cushion and toilet set; Miss. S. Young, hand-knit quilt;

MUOH FOR CHARITY.

Miss. Malloney, St. Catherine, St., ohina tea set; Mrs. Gibson, hand-knit quilt; Miss. Milioy, St. Catherine st., large case of child-

ren's toys; Miss. Feeley, silver castor; Mr.

James Maguire, handsome lady's riding bridle, the enly one of its kind in Mentreal,

Mr. George Prowse, a costly range,

Many Institutions Remembered in Abbe Rousselot's Will.

The will of the late Rev. Abbe Rousslot has been admitted to probate. The testator, after solemnly declaring his unshaken belief in all the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Uhuroh, thanks God for all the good he has been able to do in his lifetime. Whatever is left of Government grants for the Nazareth asylum, donations from his family and his own personal estate after the legacies mentioned are paid out of the latter, are to be applied towards creating a fund for the Asylum for the Blind, in connection with the Nazareth Institute. To this institution he also bequeaths the balance due on the sale of a property in front of the Catholic cemetery \$2,000 in trust with the Montreal Telegraph company; moneys advanced for the purchase of a property on Jacques Cartier street; two loss rol land in the county of Wentworth, from which he hopes a sufficient quantity of fuel can be obtained for both the Nazareth and St. Joseph asylums. The above bequests are on condition that the Grey Nuns will have fifty masses taid for the repose of his soul. The reverend fathers of the farming orphanage of Montfort, Wentworth county, are given \$500 on condi-tion of fifty masses. The Trappists at Oka are also given \$500 on the same condition. The interest on \$500 is left to the Rotre Dame Hospital on condition that the care of the sick remains with the Grey Nuns; otherwise the principal is to revert to the St. Joseph asylum. Another sum of \$500 is left as a fund bearing interest for the St. Joseph asylum. The Sulpicians are given a lot of land at the corner St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, on condition that they consent to pay the amount yet due on the money borrowed for the purchase; otherwise the property is to be sold in building lots, and the profits realized to be applied for parochial purposes and work on behalf of the young men of 30. James parish for whose benefit the land was purchased. Five thousand france reverting to him from his brothers in France are left in the hands of the superior of the Grand Seminary of Angers for the education of needy candidates for the priest-hood. His rich chalice and vestments are given to the Grey Nuns. His library he divides into three parts, one to the St. James parsonage, another to the Grey Nuns, and the third to the public library for young men which it was his intention to found. The sum of \$100 is bequeathed to the St. Alexis orphanage and Sisters of Providence. He gives the silver crucifix which he carried on his breast to the Superioress of the Grey Nunnery, and recommends that souvenirs be sent to members of his family and given to all the serrich chalice and vestments are given to the Grey members of his family and given to all the servants and attendants connected with St. James church and parsonage. Any other worldly thing which he may possess is to revert to the fund provided for the Asylum for the Blind, and he sake as a last favor to be buried in the Core des Neiges cometery among his beloved parishioners of Notre Dame and St. James, adding that there should be deposited the readding that there should be deposited the remains of all priests engaged in active ministry, that they may not be forgotten in the prayers of the faithful visiting the cometery. By a codicil, dated June 17, 1888, he leaves \$250 out of a sum in the hands of Sister Dechamps, of the Grey Nunnery, to be applied towards having one thousand masses said for the repose of his coul. Rev. J. A. Gaudin is named as executor.

The small boy will be interested to know ox gore red, and bronze kid," Whether it ox gore red, and prouse with the small boy will of the Invermediate Commissioners to the course of study pursued in the Catholic has to go into court himself.

The course of study pursued in the Catholic has to go into court himself.

CELTIC LITERATURE.

No. 1. THE MARY OF TARA(1). (From an ancient Poem in the Irish language, By HENRY KAVANAGE, Senior,

"A Cionier Teamhra treith na righ Fada tu go faon ad luighe." -Phonetic Extract.

Old Air, "Gramachree."

Most noble Harp that long hast lain In court of Tara's kings, How faint and soft the sighing strain That alumbers in thy strings; The feeble frame on ruined wall(2)

In allence harge alone, Till breathes around that regal hall

Thy sad, weird, sullen tone. How slow thy wildly-winding sound That summons from its rest;
The shade of Cormac(3), robed and crowned,
Now sleeping in the West(4).
As o'er the plain he moves with those

AVRAN(6) Most ancient Harp that long hast been

Dim spirits of the brave,
Or near the bush that drooping grows
Above his narrow grave(b).

In royal Tara laid,
With cadence low, as hands unreen
Mid broken strings have strayed;
The chords and coist are silent all, Save when thy dark, sad tones Float o'er the fallen Banquet Hall(?),

Like mystic sorrow's means.

NOTES.

(1)—Tara was the Temor of the Irish and the Temora of MacPherson, in his poems of Ossian. There can be no doubt Moore got the ides of his beautiful song, "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall," from this antique melody, which bears internal evidence of its heathen authorably. The bard introduces imagery which belongs to ethnic times. It was written perhaps 1500 years ago and in rhyme. The Celts of Ireland were, I believe, the first who practised this harmonious order of verse.

(2)—Tara fell into decay when abandoned by Monarch Diarmot, about A.D. 565, on account of a curse pronounced against it by the Abbot of Lathra, for a bleach of the rights of Canctuary, after having been the seat of royalty for over 2000 years. The vestiges of its ancient grandenr are now only a circular earthen rampart and a few grass-grown mounds.

circular earthen rampart and a few grass-grown mounds.

(3)—Cormae began to reign A.D. 226. Historians represent him as statesman and philosopher, the wisest, best, and most accomplished and magnanimous of the Milesian kings.

(4)—This dout tiess refers to the enchanted or Blessed Islands of the Western ocean, called Hy Brazil or Atlantis—the paradise of the pagna Irish.

(5)—Literally the enclosed place of his dwelling. Called in Ossian's poems "the narrow house."

(6)—Avran (like the Ritornello, a repetition of a verse or strain) is a concluding stanza intended as a recapitulation, offen used by the bards of Irishad.

(7)—A M.S. in Trinity College, Dublin, says there were hundreds daily entertained by Cormac—2 oxen, 2 sheep and 2 hogs were served at each meal, with 150 gold and sliver gobists to drink from.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Some of the Thiugs Accomplished Under the Latter-day System.

It is an oft-repeated assertion that a nation's prosperity depends upon the education of its people. The saying has been verified in the case of many nations; Rome won her immortal name through the intellectual endowments of Paintings; Mrs. McAran, framed picture of paintings; Mrs. McAran, framed picture of per children; Egypt, though more than 3,000 Pepe Leo XIII, Rev. P. Dowd and Rev. J. Years have rolled by since she was the centre of the world's prosperity, is still remembered by Morley, a gold chain; Mrs. J. Coleman, a S60 sliver los pitcher; the Misses Coleman, 2 of her priests. In modern times the truth of our premises is most conclusively proved in the case of Spain and Germany—the former of which, three centuries ago, was the rendezvous of all that was great and good, boasted of her colleges of Salamanca and Valladolid; the latter, who to day is honored and feared, can glory in a Goethe, Lizzt, a Hermann—in fact can show forth a distinguished name in every science

and every art.

Every reasoning mind will readily admit that the education of a country ought to be infused by teachers who are of the religious denomination that prevails throughout the country; and will but further the just claims that it ought to be conducted on the principles which he is desirous to promote. Forty years ago Catholiceducation was unknown in Ireland; twenty years later it was in its in cipient stages. But it was only within the last ten years that the religion of the majority took the teaching power into its own hands. Ther it was that the moral and mental training of youth was formally put into the bands of the Catholics. However, it must not be supposed that non-Catholics were forbidden to be taught that host-case town sect; such is not the case.
The change was simply that Catholics were
placed under the tuition of Catholics—not under

Protestants as was previously the case.

During the last ten years—under the new system—marvellous changes have taken place; schools have been built, fitted with modern improvements; men educated on the continent have been placed over many of them; studies, hitherto regarded in much the the same light a an exotic plant, have been introduced-in word a wonderful charge has come over the land. The schools are divided into grades to suit the requirements of the people. There are primary schools where rudimentary knowledge is imparted; then there are the higher or intermediate schools or colleges, conducted by several of the religious orders, such as the Jesuits, the Benedictines, and Carmelites. Lastly, there is the University which has the faculty of confer-

ring degrees
Scrupulous attention is given to the explanation of religion. The child, after leaving its
mother's knee, is hold at the primary school of
the greatness of God, how he hates sin and loves virtue, how he will reward the good and punish the wicked. He is prepared for the sacraments of Penance, the Holy Eucharist and Confirms tion. Then, when he is old enough to enter college, he has a good solid knowledge of his love for it. His curiosity to know its history is soon gratified. He is baught to discriminate tetween sacred and profane history; to trace the short life of all other religions, and glory in that long, beautiful line of Pontifis, who are the landmarks, as it were, of Oatholicism. He read-tue lives of Luther and K-ox, and (earlier still) of the third century hereases, and conclude that it was very easy to become an apostate, and the consequent duty of praying for a lively faith. These and many other things with regard to his creed the young man learns. Is not this in itself a blessed state of things compared with the ignorance which the school-boy of ten short years ago was in with respect to his church?

In 1977 it was decreed that examinations should be held all over the country for the purpose of testing the progress of its students. These examinations, from the nature of the questions asked, received the name of interme-diate examinations. They are not compulsory; neither do they appeal to any one creed—Catho-lics and non-Catholics are alike eligible to compets, and consequently religion is excluded from the course. There are three grades, viz., junior, middle and senior, and valuable money and book prizes are awarded to the candidates who show the most proficiency. Eleves examinations have been held. It was noticed that aminations have been held. It was noticed that the Protestant schools carried off most of the trophies in the first years; however, within the last three years the Catholic schools have headed the list. This change must be ascribed to the exertions of the crudits Archbishop of Dublin and Cashel. Dr. Walsh sees to the schools, that lie within his pale, and Dr. Oroke strives with praiseworthy emulation to cheer the students of the south on to the successful goal. Their united labors, as we have said before, have contributed largely to these magnificent results The small boy will be interested to know shown during the past few years. The inter-that the favourite slipper for women for in-door wear the coming season will be "bright" Catholic college in Ireland, and the course of

University, is identical with that of the Royal, and Uxford, and Cambridge students, preparing for the examinations, and attending classes taught by sminent men; the University building itself is solely used for the examination. Almost all who have distinguished themselves in the intermediate examinations, compete for honors in the University, and Irish Catholics may, with the county, and Irish Catholics may, with the county, and it loss who every year take honors, either in classics or sciences. The result of such a system of education, are obvious. The scheme of imparting both the highest religious and secular knowledge simultaneously, has a magical effect. Young men go in spirit to the groves of the academies and imbibe the Pythagorean philosophy without its errors, they walk in imagination arm in arm with Plato and Aristotle, and treasure up the mystic words which fall from the lips of the greatest philosophers that ever lived; they enter the Senate House and listen to the eloquence of Cicero when he defends Milo or accuses Catiline; they walk down the country road to the villa of Virgil, and see him tuning the lyre to his sweet verses. They do all this, we say, and with an advantage over other near. They, from the religious foundation they have, learn how to extract the sweets from the bisters to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to distinguish the Divine philosophy from that of man, the heavenly verse from that of hell, and to discriminate between the cration of a Cicero from that of a Demosthenes, with the judgment of an Aristarchus.

of an Aristarchus.

The Catholic University, has, of course, Isbored under greats advantage, which the proposed Endowment Bill of the Tories may remove. Nothing could be more unjust than the discrimination created by the English domination. The Cath lic Bishops, as a whole, I think, care little as to the immediate success of the Balfour and women scheme, but as a mass. think, care invise as to one immediate success of the Balfour endowment scheme, but as a meas-ure of justice would accept it. Eventually, it must come anyhow. Under an Irish Parlia-ment is would be among the first considerations after the tenant question. The progress made under such disadvantages as Catholic education has had to contend with, is must be clear to all that with the people of Ireland left to regulate their own affairs, and develop the genius of the race, our little "Island of Saints and Learning," would not be long in again taking its pre-cedence as the home of learning, and mother of cholars.

A CATHOLIC TEACHER, in the New York Freeman's Journal.

Irish Notes.

Mr. Redmond, Nationalist member of Parliament, was arrated at Dublin on Thursday charged with conspiracy. He was bailed.

The steamer Florence foundered in the Irlah sea Friday last while en route from Garaton to Balfast. Nine persons were drowned.

Rose Trainor, of Brockna Lie Lea, Londonderry, has been suffering from typhoid fever ever since her release from Derry jell en August 3. She is in a very critical condi-

The Marquis of Londonderry, the retiring Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech at Stockton, Friday, said he believed that twenty years of coercion would pacify Ire-The Rev. J. O'Dwyer, C.C., of Castleloyne,

has been served with the second summons to appear at Fermoy, under the Coercion Act, charging him with intimidating one Rebert Browne. Mr. J. Finucane, M.P., who has been prostrated by an acute attack of rhenmatism, contracted during his imprisonment in Tulia-

more, is new able to attend to his Parliamentary duties. Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P., received on August 27 s check for \$27 towards the Irish Parliamentary Fund from the Irishmen and friends of Grahamstown, South Africa, per

the Rev. John J. Troy.

The house of Mr. John Bradshaw, a wellknown Nationalist, Shandon atreet, Cork, was, on August 27, searched by a force of police for arms. Nothing of a compromising

character, however, was found. Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Society, expresse confidence that the grant of justice to Ireland will but further the just claims of Scotland,

The long-standing dispute betw lord named Burchell, residing in London, and a number of his tenants in Ballneady and Slievecorragh, County Wexford has been settled, the landlord giving a generous reduc-

los of sixty-five per cent The Land Commissioners who recently held meetings in Rilrush to hear applications from tenants on several estates in West Clare to fix fair rents, have just given their deci-

sions in Limerick. The reductions range from thirty to forty per cent, in some cases. At the meeting of the Bantry Guardians, on August 27, Mr. O'Callaghan moved a resclution to the effect that the Board enter their protest against the conspiracy by which Mesars O'Brien and Gilhooly were deprived of their liberty. The Chairman refused the resolution. Mr. O'Callaghan moved the adjournment of the Board as a protest against the conduct of the Chairman refusing to receive the resolution. On a poll, the motion for adjournment was carried, and the pro-

ceedings then terminuted. The freedom of the city of Dablin was conferred upon Lady Sandhurst and Right Hop. James Stansfield Friday last. The scene was marked with great enthusiasm. In making the presentation Lord Mayor Sexten spoke in highest terms of the service of Lady Sand-hurst and Mr. Stansfield in behalf of Ireland. He said this was the first instance in the modern times of the freedom of the city being conferred upon a woman. Mr. Stansfield said the British democracy would bring about

home rule for Ireland at an early day.

Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., who, after Mr. Michael Davitt, is the most popular Irishmen with the English demecracy," says Reynolds' Newspaper of London, "has been sentenced by two of Mr. Balfour's seercion agents to four months' imprisonment for makng a speech in sympathy with some rack-rented Irish tenants. Mr. O'Brien, by his ability, his elequence and courage, is one of the most formidable opponents of the Coercion Chief Secretary. With the meanness, which is the principal characteristic of that man, he puts Mr. O'Brien in jail to silence his oriticisms. Whether in jail or out of it, Mr. O'Brien is formidable, because his self-devotion has won the heart of the Irish people. He is an example to many who rose as leaders ef English democracy. The English deme-oracy will sympathize and honor the man who in pursuit of the liberties of his people has not sorupued to undergo repeated imprisonment, Mr. O'Brien is one of the few genline leaders of the democracy,"

San Francisco's Hellish Traffic.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—In the face the existing exclusion act the importation Chinamen is increasing largely, The Gaello Wednesday brought 169, besides the embassy. Of these 25 are wemen, who will be landed on write of habeas corpus as the wives of merchants. They are brought here for immoral purposes and the collector will make a strong objection to their landing. The Chinese slave traffic is a growing business. Girls are mited labors, as we have said before, have contributed largely to these magnificent results which the Oatholic youth of Ireland have shown during the past few years. The intermediate examinations are now held, at every Catholic college in Ireland, and the course of study for the year agrees with the requirements. The collector of the study for the year agrees with the requirements. bought from their parents for from \$100 to

DARE TO DO RIGHT.

THE PARTY OF THE P

Dare to de right—dare to be true,

Do have a work that no other can do,

Do it so bravely—so kindly—so well,

As to gladden all heaven and silence all hell.

Other men's failures can never save you; Stand by your conscience, your God and your faith, Stand like a here and battle till death.

Dare to do right—dare to be true,
Keep the great judgment seat always in
view;
Look at your life, as you'll look at it then,
Scanned by Jehovah, and angels and men,

Dare to do right-dare to be true: Cannot Omnipotence carry you through?
City and manmon and throne all in sight,
Then dare to be true—yes, dare to do right.

HAPHAZARDS.

DE, FARRAR, Archdencon of St. Paul's, has been disturbing the calm screnity of the Church of England. The church, he says, has lost its influence over the great masses of the people. The laboring classes, forming the great bulk of the population, have to a great extent become estranged from Religion. In former times the population was largely rural; to-day, he says, the great Cities absorb and are continuing to absorb the population of Britain, and so rapidly that, if the present increase goes on, London alone will have a population of 20 to 30 millions by the end of the century. Speaking of one large parish in the Eastern part of the city, more abandoned than the rest to savage misery and fierce despair, he borrows Mr. Huxley's description of it and calls it an immense social swamp which, unless efficient remedies be soon discovered and applied, will one day swallow up the thin crust of civilization which vainly tries to stay the overflow.

While the picture drawn by the great English Churchman is appalling, he prophesies that the present state of things must grow worse till, using the energetic language of Southey, the Church of England will find itself face to face with a vast population born into the world to be damned. But to cope with this overwhelming state of disorder, he declares that the parochial system of the church to which he belongs is inadequate and powerless. However, he has a purpose and he proposes a remedy :and coming from the Archdescon of St. Paul's the remedy he suggests is as startling as the advanced state of disease, in which he finds his patient, is alarming

What is needed, he tells his bearers, are devoted men animated with the spirit of absolute self-sacrifice, men whose religious zeal is so intense that they will be content to live face to face with the deprayed, the ignorant and abandoned; who will be voluntarily poor and live with the poor. To succeed there will have to be individual and organized self-sacrifice. It was thus, Protestants are reminded, that such evils were overcome in times long past. This is the lesson learned from the example of the HERMITS of the fourth century, when the social organism was at its death-gasp. Thus did the BENEDICTINES, when the Barbarians threatened to destroy civilization. Thus it was that Sr. FRANCOIS D'ASSISE and the first MENDICANT ORDERS devoted themselves and prevented ruin ;-and thus also it was that St. VINCENT DE PAUL and his charitable brotherhood, the LAZARISTS and the SISTERS OF CHARITY, sacrificed themselves that their brethren might be saved.

When a remedy is called heroic, usually the heroism of the highest kind. Is is true that in the membership of the Church of England there are gallant fellows without stint and brave women. But think you it was mere natural courage or bravery that enabled St. Vincent de Paul, or St. Peter Claver, or, in our own day. Father Damien, the Apostle of the Lepers, to lead the lives they did! Their charity was super-human, was given them by God. Such charity as theirs, abounding in the Catholic Church in every land and in every age, is looked for in vain elsewhere. Until, therefore, the Church of England is the Church of God, it will never produce such bodies of Religious as the Hermits, Benedictins and Franciscans, or as the Lazarists and Sisters of Charity.

I have seen our own devoted Sisters of Charity tending the sick in the hospital wards ;-I have heard how they visit the dying in the miserable, hovels of the poor : I have read how when the rocks were still falling on the poor dwellings in Champlain street from the heights of Quebec, a priest exposing his life clambered in among the debris to a place of danger where he could hear the voice and the confession of a poor dying creature below. I have visited the Little Sisters of the Poor, (women who evidently were once accustomed to the refinements of a different life) and seen them seated at the same board with the miserable refugees of their house, cating with them the mean mixture of food begged from the leavings of our comfortable tables. And whenever I have seen these things I have saked myself can there be any doubt as to the immediate source of such an abundance of abiding charity, very different, mind you, from the bravery of the soldier who, on the impulse of a moment, performs some dashing deed "while all the world wonders." Every moment and every day these devoted priests and nuns choose to live this life of abject poverty and danger, of privation and physical misery. Surely it is alone by the power of the Omnipotent God, to whose grace they respond, that the secular priests and the religious orders of the Catholic Church are enclearly beyond human endurance, a life so far shove the capacity of our human nature.

While the Government of Manitoba is talking about doing away with the French language in head. that province, in the island of Mauritius, the antipodes of Manitoba, the authorities are considering the restoration of French. I don't know whether one depends on the other, and whether French will be restored to the Mauritine only in the event of its suppression on this side of the globe, for the purpose merely of keeping the world evenly balanced. I don't know; but. if so then I hope that there may be no necessity of making a hange in the distant island.

An Irish gentleman, Sir John, Hennessy, is An Irish gentleman, Siz John Hennessy, is the present English Governor of the Mauricius 345 years since it was closed by the so called He had been recalled the state of the second state He had been recalled white in order to samely she cople it was found necessary to send him

out again; and now under his benign government the Mauritius is as pesceful and content as its once mhabitant, the departed dodo.

L'Univers de Paris, in extracts from which in La Verill I've been reading some move of that part of the world, describes a very edifying spectacle. On last Procession Sunday, immedi ately following the Blessed Sacrament, walked the Governor of the Mauritius, with his wife, Lady Hennessy, carrying her youngest child in arms.

I have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the July quarterly number of The Magazine of Postry, published in Buffalo by Chas. W. Moulton. This periodical, the youngest perhaps on the lists, being still in its first year, is devoted to American poetry. Here are the latest poems by Whittier, Lowell, Holmes—names known even to the least versed in verse. But what I'd value this magazine for is the acquaintance it offers with the poets of America not already known to everybody. Some fourteen well executed portraits in photogravure put you almost in the presence of the men and women whose work fills the pages, and enable you to see what forms of head and cast of feature belong to postic beains.

I am glad to find that in America there are so many who, as a distinguished Canadian scholar recently wrote: " Have beart and soul " enough not only to value beautiful sentiments "but to express them." I am gratified to see here so many names with the distinguishing Irish prefix O, and among these one belonging to a Canadian. This July number of the Magazine of Poetry contains a biographical sketch and portrait of Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., with some verses from his "Gate of Flowers."

Surely to be given a place among the poets of America by professional critics is a matter of congratulation and must go far to lessen the discontent from which, we're told, musicians and posts and all true artists suffer, dissatisfied

'No musician ever held your spirit Charmed and bound in his melodious atrains, But be sure he heard and strove to render Feeble echoes of celestial atrains.

No real post ever wove in numbers All his dream; but the diviner part, Hidden from all the world, spake to him only In the voiceless silence of his heart."

I have seen a picture of her representing, perhaps a very plain, but a very loveable face; and yet who has read her poetry and would not say that Adelaide Proctor was beautiful! The verses in the preceding paragraph are easily recognized to be hers. Will you listen to the next two, in which she suggests the reason why the voices of post and musician are comparatively silent and all their art voiceless to express the full beauty of the visions they conceive, the glory of the melody they hear, the wonders of their reveries.

Things of Time have voices; speak and perish, Art and Love speak; but theirwords must be Like sighings of illimitable forests And waves of an unfathomable sea

If this be true-and I admit ignorance of poetry and art, and confess to having gone through the courses without having taken degrees in the latter science—but if this be true that love is not limited by such accidents as the brevity of time, that it is of those things, not of time, whose voices are unequal to full expression-then have we not here an unanswerable heroism is looked for in the patient, but here it defence of maligned old maids and old bachelors. is in the physician that Dr. Farrar requires who so often and without cause are called heartthe poor lover, who find expression for all their souls have felt. Then let the benedict, who has told his little love and been rewarded, learn not to sucer at the less happy but more loving, who goes along alone, his love untold because no words he knows suffice to sell it in.

Many people, who can sing a little, wisely refrain because not blessed with voices good enough to interpret their own high ideas of music. Such people will tell you that they cannot sing, and it is with them that Oliver Wendell Holmes sympathizes :-

Alas, for those who cannot sing And die with all their music in them!

The inhabitant of the room next to mine is a disagreeable cynic of the most pronounced type. He has seen me writing these things, and regularly buys the TRUE WITNESS for the mean purpose only of coming in here and annoying me with his fiendish remarks about my "luoubrations," as I once unfortunately happened to call them, using the word from Father Prout. Last week he was particularly unendurable. Really this fellow is getting to be past all patience; but if he read this week's TRUE WIT-MESS, let bim learn that poor Paul, given a seat in the Bishop's carriage, was not at all unduly proud about it, but only felt as might have the shivering beggar at the gates of Tours, to whom St. Martin, dividing it in two, gave half his cloak. You wouldn't call the poor old chap a "flunkey" if he afterwards took pleasure in relating the incident.

But that neighbor of mine in the next room must be the descendant of generations of faultfinding cynics. I dare say he would have been bear enough to refuse the Bishop's politeness, preferring rather to walk all the way alone and complete the rain of his dilapidated shoes rather than accept a favor. He is as proud as Incifer. as poor as either Job or myself, and he huge his misery. On the contrary, I would wish to be rich and would accept wealth to-morrow if anybody came along and offered it. I think it would be very pleasant to be rich, just for a abled day by day to live to the end a life that is change / And then, whenever I wanted another, I'd enter at once as a Christian Brother, and trudge through the sweltering heat of sum. mer, with a cloak on my arm just as heavy as | bodies are extricated from under the ruine. lead, and a curious three-cornered has on my

> The fiend from the next room has just been here, and having filled up his pipe with my best tabas catholique (for which I pay 25 cents a pound), began looking over my shoulder. Having got what he wanted and seen what I was doing, the unmannerly beast has gone back to his den, muttering that I should certainly be given a place in the Magazine of Poetry.

The Monastery at Wincanton, England, has ceremonies. Register.

[Continued from first page.] HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Sixtoon Bearses Carry all That to Left of th of the Quebec Victims to the Grave.

The officers and men of the Reyal School of Cavalry are coming to the recone with ropes, ploks and shovels. About 600 mean re new working clearing out rocks and debris of all kinde.

STILL TAKING BODIES OUT.

1.30 a.m.—Three mere bodies have just been taken out from the catecombs. Their names have not been ascertained. Two are dead, while the third's heart is still besting. One has his skull crushed in, one other has an arm missing. The bodies are covered with blood and dust and are horrible spectacles to behold.

The Redemptorist Fathers are among the rescuers in order to bring consolation of reil-gion to victims of the slide.

RESCUING THE INJURED.

QUEERO, September 20,-3.30 a.m.-The Black family are buried five feet below the rock. Their cries can be heard. To questions Mrs. Black said, "My husband is killed and we are all bruised, out, and my bonce are breken. My husband's body lies at the door under a pile of rock.

Miss May Cauldwell was taken out dying. Her limbs were badly crushed. Thomas Berryman is so crushed as to be

almost unrecognizable. He is so hadly crushed that he capnot live. The next taken out was a little eight year

old boy, dead. Then came Berryman's son, his legs crushed out of all shape, and unconecione. Mrs. Black has been rescued, but it is feared she cannot live.

QUEBEC, September 22 - The innerals of the unfortunate people killed by the terrible catastrophe which befell our city on Thursday evening took place to-day, when twenty of the dead were consigned to the grave. The funerals took place from the River Police station, where the bodies had been laid out and coffined. Long bolere the hour appointed, 9.30 a.m., the streets were crowdad with people, and every spot of vantage ground was eagerly seized to get a view of the mournful procession. Several buildings along the route were draped in mourning and the citizens generally vied with each others in acts of sympathy. The cortege left the station at 9 30 a.m., led by the Ship Laborers' Benevolent society, headed by their beautiful banner and preceded by two of their

number bearing a large foral gross of exquisite design. Then came the pelice in full force, headed by their officers, fellowed by the hearses containing the bodies of the dead. The order of the hearses and the bodies they contained were as follows :-

1st bearse, THOMAS FARRELL. 2ad, THOMAS FARRELL'S three chil-

3rd, RICHARD LEAHY. 4th, MRS RICHARD LEAHY.

5th, MICHAEL DEEBY.

7th, MRS. OHARLES ALLEN.

8:b. MISS. ALLEN. 9th, MRS. STEVE BURKE and her two

10th. MRS. MICHAEL BRADLEY and daughter.

11th, ELIZA BRADLEY.

12th, MARGARET WELCH. 13:h, MRS. READY.

14th, MR8. KEMP. 15:b, MRS. LANE MARSHALL.

THOUSANDS OF MOURNERS. The relatives of the deceased walked on each side of the hearse, behind which came His Honor Mayor Langelier and Mr. Jules City Councillors L Tessier, ex-pro-mayor. J. Demers and J B Cheuinard, John Ahearn and McGreevy, Noley and Barbeau Rheau-Goulet and Huard, Vallers and Morin, Coambers and McLaughlin, Lient. Col. Turnbull and Major Wilson, Coroner Belleau and his secretary, Mr. Goorge St. Pierre. Then came a vast concourse of the most distingulahed citiz:ns, among whom were several members of the Provincial Parliament and about five thousand persons belonging to all classes of society. Flags in mourning flattered at half mast, and on the way of the procession the shipping effices also had their analgas lowered thair a peak. The streets were literally crammed with sightseers. All Quebec was out, and thousands from the neighboring towns and parishes rashed out eagerly on the sad cortege's way to view once more the terrible consequence of the

AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At St. Patrick's church, where the divine service took place, the coffice were placed in a row. The church was literally encum-bered. Father Hayden, rector of the Redemptorist order, assisted by Father Walsh, as deacon, and Father Maguire, as sub-descon, celebrated divine service. A double choir furnished the musical part. The church was draped with mourning and illuminated magnificently. The ceremonies were of the most impressing character. Mayor Langelier, Major Wilson, and several prominent gentleman compled seats of honor in the chancel. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Walsh, who is a very elequent orator. He dwelt on the warning that Providence had just given the people of this country, proclaiming that perhaps before many days were over, some of his hearers might also slamber in eternity." Only last Sanday, said he, these bodies were attending divine service in health and vigor, unaware of the sinister fate that awaited them. To day these self same beings are but a bideous "mass of worm food."

The audience seemed deeply touched at the preacher's words. Father Walsh also paid ulogies to the citizens who helped to recover the wounded and the dead out of the ruins. After the services the procession proceeded

to Woodfield cemetery, which is situated some three miles out of the city. As the certege passed in front of St. Bridget's asylum the orphans in full force lined both sides of the road and knelt down with bowed heads before the long line of the and train. The twenty bodies were deposited in vaults prior to final purial, as many of them will be deposited in family lets when the remainder of the Another imposing funeral took place this afternoon, that of Mrs. Henry Lawson, also a

victim of the dreadful avalanche. The services took place at St. Matthew's church and were attended by a very large number of re-latives, friends and citizens of all denominations. Rev. Mr. Hatch officiated, and the ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Williams. The church was so full that many people were unable to obtain admittance. Some ninety carriages followed the corpse to its last earthly abode.

DEAD IN BACH OTHER'S ABUS. While the bedies were being returned to oreniums.

his wife with the intention of resoning her from the avalanche. Embracing her tightly in his arms they died as they were wedded. It was a tadly ending hencymeen. They had been married only fifteen days provious to the dreadte) calemity. Mrs. Nolan's hady bare no trace of viciouse, while that of her husband was herribly mutilabed. The head was severed from the trunk, and the chost was smarhed and both arms orushed, and the reat of his remains were but a ghastly bleed-

ing mass of flesh and broken ben Two boys were also found close by. They are the sen and adopted son of Mr. Maybury, whose corpse is still under the ruins. Both bodies were crushed and herribly mutilated. These four corpses were deposited in the shipping office, awaiting the corener's decision.

Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, accompanied by General Cameron and Major Mayne, of the Royal School of Engineers, at Kingston, Ont., visited the scene of the diseaser this atternoon. The gentlemen were visibly impressed with what they saw. There they found the adjacent reckenspended at the cliff side, looking dangerous. The engineers will, in company with the city engineer, hold a survey of the heights and report to the Hon. Minister of Public Works on the condition and dangers of the same. They will also suggest means to prevent further dimeters.

A VICTIM'S INSANE SONGS.

QUEBEO, September 21 .- The work of digging out the victims of the landslide was carried on the whole night through, although it rained incommutaly. The efforts of the workers were concentrated on a spot where a man named Kemp, jr., was supposed to be. At young Maybury. Many flowers and 4 c'ecleck this murning the work was far wreather were deposited on their coffins. The de'eclock this merning the work was far enough advanced to allow him to be seen fifth was the baby of Mrs. Lawson, who was brue human life. The blood that once lay in the some fifteen feet distant from the aperture buried yesterday in a little casket not three knots of the scourges, that matted His hair, and knots of the scourges, that matted His hair, and bodeweit the Cross. The blood that once lay in the some of the scourges, that matted His hair, and bodeweit the Cross. The blood that once lay in the scourges, that matted His hair, and bodeweit the Cross. about "Police, police." The either leases or in a delirium.

A man named Beanchamp who, with his Laws without a stop ever since the downfall of the rook, crawled into a small opening to get at Kemp, who was lying under an immense pile of stones, but the brave man had not gone six feet under the pile when the mass grumbled on his back. However Beauchamp, being s strong and courageous man, managed to crawl back a couple of feet, then he could not move an inch. All exit was intercepted by the corpes of a woman.

PRAYING AND WORKING.

A Redemptoriet father, who passed the night on the scene encouraging the workers, kneeled down and began to recite the prayer of the Agonizing. The men, although exbausted through constant hard struggles and weakened by a pouring rain which inundated all about them, seeing Beauchamp apparently doomed to certain death, rushed to his rescue with all the energy of despair, and after great efforts he was pulled out alive, somewhat stunned and bruised, but not seriously hort.

A SICKENING ACCIDENT. At two o'clock this afterneon a squad of the "B" battery men dissovered the body of a woman under a solid mass of stones, beams and raiters. The head only was clear. The men worked like horses to get her disentangled, but the mass of stone above her was so great that it became evident the woman's head would be buried again. One of the men attempted to remove a large atone weighing some 500 pounds. It deviated from the course they intended to give it and came down cruehing to the woman's head. The jaw benes were dislocated, the nose and forehead forced in, the cavity of the cranium crushed, and the brains were spattered about to morrow merning.

ber. The woman is Mrs. Kamp, wife of Joe An important meeting of citizens took place Kemp, ar., who, still under the debrie, was

head. Later on the laborers, thinking that she lier explained the situation of the sufferers was sufficiently disentangled to be taken out, and the best way of helping them. Rev. tried to pull the body out, but in doing so Bishop Williams suggested that a committee

SIRTEEN STILL MISSING.

It is thought that about sixteen are still missing and were in the basement of a building at the time of the landelide. Consequently, as the debris must be cleared level to the ground in order to get av them, the bodies will remain under the ruins several days before they will be extracted. Three sailors are supposed to be buried at a place where the huge pile of fallen rocks is about thirty feet of ff sides in different places at the orders of from the level road. These corpses will be in an advanced state of decomposition when dug out of the ruins.

Mayor Langeller presided at last night's special meeting of the City council. Alderman Demera explained briefly the amount of damage done to life and property, and paid an elequent tribute to the volunteers and the officers and men of the B. Battery and Royal School of Cavairy. After some discussion of the subject, the council agreed on a motion of Councilior Chambers and voted the sum of \$2,500 in aid of the surviving victims of the under the south-eastern end of the Dufferin catastrophe. It was further agreed that the terrace, dividing the latter in two. The city would undergo the expenses of the fissure, which was three days ago but a few funerals.

HER HEAD SEVERED FROM HER BODY. The corpse of Margaret Weich was reached an hour later under a pile of masenry. Her head was hanging loose, almost sevred from the neck and the brains cozed out from the back of it, while the top was cut in two halves. Her arms were also torn so and disformed that they appeared like dirty rags.
These were the only corpses found up to this afternoon.
The quantity of rocks, lumber and masonry is so great that three or four hours of hard working does not show any difference in the debris.

Mayor Langelier stopped all work of clear ing the roadway to-day fearing the downfall of a huge portion of rock which threatens to come down any moment.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT. Chief City Engineer Baillairged produce the following report on the condition of the Dufferin terrace ingand adjuin grounds, is the result of the study and survey of the range of rock and precipices which encircles the city:

On the 21st January, 1880, in a report to the Minister of Public Works, on the danger exist-ing in the front of the Citadel and the southwest end of the Duff:ria terrace, through the condition of the rock, which was devided by deep crevices. I pointed out to him the great peril the houses which are now demolished were actually exposed to. I then suggested works which would have cost about \$27,000, and would have made that portion of the rock to the inhabitants below. sale to the inhabitants below. A large cervior running parallel to the one which was the cause landscape was discovered several years
It has enlarged considerable since the of the la terrible catassrophe, and is continually widening. By the time that a stone takes to fail down that crevice I calculate one hundred feet as the supposed depth of it; its length is about three hundred feet, two hundred feet of which run under the Dufferin terrace on a parallel line with it. It would be useless to fill that opening with cement, as was done to crevice No. 1. according to the Government's contractors' in earth others were found under the catacombe structures. It is the same of an earth others were found under the catacombe through the action of time and the weather of Champlain street. John Notan's and his The portion of the rock in question will surely atructions. It is the fate of all rocks to crumble wife's hedies were unearshed, looked in would support on it the course of a few years, and the effect of causing her to sink into a deep other's arms. It will be remembered that at perhaps in a day or two. I would suggest to stupon. The parties directly interested in the the time of the landslide Nolan ran to save leave the mass of rock brought down in Cham matter are highly respectable.

plain street by the late avalanche to recurre shad street some two hundred feet southward. Thus any falling away from that portion of the highest would be checked at is hase and pre-vent loss of life."

Timethy Berrigan, who was wounded in the landslide, died this merning at the Hotel Dieu from the effects of his injuries.

Corener Belleau opened the inquest this merming, and after a short sitting adjourned it

ANOTHER LINE OF MEANING.

until Tuesday next.

QUERRO, September 23.—There were more funerals of victims of the fatal avalanche this afternoon, and the scenes were sourcely less heartrending than those which attended the funerals of yesterday. At two o'clock this afternoon the father, mother and sister of T. Nolan went to the Shipping office to have a last look at his remains and those of his wife prior to the fuzeral. The mother, approaching the ceffig, caused a dramatic scene by encircling it with her arms and exclaiming, "Oh, my son ! oh, my son ! So young, so lovely, and to leave your mother !" The father, who is lame, was osel and composed. The deceased's sister, a pretty blonds of 20 years, choked with grief, and wept and groaned bitterly. A detachment of the 8th Royal Rifles saluted the corpes at its approach. Nolan's wife's body fellowed in the next hearse. Beautiful wreaths of flowers were presented by the 8th Royal Rifles. Nolan was a popular man among the people of the Champlain ward, amiable and a charming companien. His wife was the model of we-She died in her husband's arms.

Following the Nolans were George Miller, the adopted son of Richard Maybury, and made. At intervals Kemp would sing a feet long. Many tears were shed at the couplet of a popular song and then would sight of the innocent victim's remains. shout "Police, police." The poor man is Nolan and his wife were buried at the Woodfield cemetery, and the Maybury's and Mrs. Lawson's baby at the Mount Hermon come-

Denis Berrigan, son of Michael Timothy Berrigan, who succumbed to his wounds yesterday, also died this morning at the Hotel His back was broken. The remains of his father were buried this morning. Mrs. McKinnen, who was on a visit to some friends, was in the act of taking off her bennot when she was suddenly buried under a heap of ruins. The body was found standing erect. Her funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock from St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.

STILL IN THE RITINS.

About 60 men employed by the city are now working at the debrie with steam en-gines and derricks. The work progresses rapidly. The following podies are supposed to be located where the other men are working :- Michael Bradely's two children, Thos. Pemberton, Jos Kemp, Mrs. O'Dowd, Robt. Lawson's child, Richard Maybury, wife and son, John Henry and wife, and an old weman visiting the Henrys, and two sailors' bodies. Persons well acquainted with the locality say that the number missing is greater than fifteen. His Honor Mayor Grenier, of Montreal, was on the scene this morning, and expressed deep regret at the terrible scoldent.

About 6 o'clock this evening the remains of Henry Black was found in a heep of ruins some 25 feet high. Of course they were torn and shattered. The head was intact, but the remainder of the corpse was torn, broken and scattered atout the ground. Mrs. Black is at the Hotel Dieu, recovering from severe bruises and gashes, as also is young Miss Black. They know nothing of Mr. Black's sad end. Mr. Black's funeral will take place

at the City hall this afternoon under the prebeard shouting and singing. Mrs. Kemp was sidency of Mayor Langelier. The city coundead before the falling of the stone upon her ciliors were all present, as well as the most prominent citizens of the city. Mayor Langefrom citizens and others. The assembly unanimonely voted thanks to the officers and men of B. Battery and the Royal School of Cavalry, who, during thirty-six hours, worked liked heroes to recoue the victims buried alive. The Aid committee will interview members of the Government in order to secure help from that

quarter if possible. A SECOND AVALANCHE PROBABLE, Photographers are busy photographing the General Cameron and Major Mayne, royal engineers. These gentlemen, in company with Colonel Montizambert, Major Wilson, Rev. Fr. Laflamme, professor of geology at the Laval university, and City Chief Engineer Bailliarge, surveyed the Terrace and adjoining rocks to day. L'Abbé Laflamms, who has made a special study of the different strata in the region of the country bordering the St. Lawrence, explained their various courses. They examined with great care the newly discovered crack, which runs 200 feet inches wide, is now about five feet wide and some fifty feet deeper, and is the prime factor

in a probable second avalanche. General Cameron expressed his opinion very clearly on the subject. The houses in Champlain street, not only the houses adjudning the heap of ruine, but all houses on both sides and on the whole length of the street, numbering about ninety, should be deserted, because rooks are daily loosening and tumbling down, constituting a permanent danger to the passers by. It is the General's opinion that the houses immediately under the threatening rooks should be vacated instantly or another catatrophe will soon add new horrors to the lugabrious train of "ce.

She Was Tired of Life. HALIFAX, September 23.-Last week a

wealthy young woman, whose parents reside in New Branswick, arrived in this city for the purpose of attending one of our collegiate in-stitutions. Preparatory to entering upon her studies, she stopped with a Supreme Court judge of this city, to whom she is related. Last evening while the heads of the house were absent, the girl, who remained with twe small children, attempted to commit suicide by taking poisen. As near as can be learned she purchased a small vial of peisoneus liquid from a south end drugglat, intimating that it was to be used in connection with a chemical experimentatcollege, and the would be suicide poured a portion of the poison out of the betile and mixing it with water drank the contents of the cup. On the return of the heads of the house the girl was lying on a sofa apparently sound asleep. Thinking it strange that she wasn't awakened by the nelse made by opening the door, the gentleman tried to arouse her, but without success. Seeing the small vial upon the bookcase, it cocurred to him ceived particular applause for his maps and that she had taken some of the polson. A doctor was immediately summoned, who administered emetics and succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. The girl says she had some trouble at home, and being tired of living, sought to do away with herself. The Physicien says the quantity taken only had



BEAUTY Skin & Scalp MESTORED 🚣 by the 🔅 CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the Criticua Remembe in their mark vellous properties of cleaning, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, dafiguring, tehing, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of bair.

CUTICUAA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP an exquisite Skin Beautifier, sprepared from it, externally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to serofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; RESOLVERT, \$1.50.; SOAF, SSC. Prepared by the POITER DRIG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples Elackheada, chapped and oily skin **2
prevented by CUTRURA SOAP TAX Dull Aches. Pains, and Weaknessee instantly relieved by the Curreura ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster, 30c.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

We have it With we at Mass and in the Holy Eucharist. We need not so to Jeruslam, we need not

We need not you to Jeruslam, we need not have lived eighteen hundred years ago, to find the Precious Blood and worship it. We actually worship it every day in the chalice at Mass. When the chalice is uplited over the altar, the blood of Jesus is there, whole and entire, glorified and full of the pulses of his true human life. The blood that once lay in the soaked His garments, that stained the crown of thorus and bedewed the Cross, the blood that He drank Himself in His own Communion on the Thursday night, the Blood that lay all Friday night in seemingly careless prodigality upon the pavement of that treacherous city—that same Blood is living in the Chalice, united to the person of the Eternal Word, to be worshipped with the utmost prostration of our bodies and with the utmost prostration of our bodies and our souls. When the beams of the morning sun come in at the windows of the church, and fall for a moment into the uncovered chalice, and glades there as if among precious stones with a restless, timid gleaming, and the pricat sees it, and the light seems to vibrate in his own heart, quickening his faith and love it is the Blood of God which is there, the very living Blood whose first fountains were in the Immaculate Heart of Mary. When the Blessed Sacrament is laid upon your tongue, that moment and that act in which the great Angels of God took down upon us with such surprising awe, the Blood of Jesus is throbbing there in all its abounding life and glory. It sheathes in the sacramental mysteries that exceeding radiance which is lighting up all heaven at that moment with a magnificence of splendor which exceeds the glowing of a million suns. You do not feel the etrong pulses of His immortal life. If you did, you could hardly live yourself. Sacred terror would undo your life. But in that ador-able Host is the whole of the Precious Blood, the Blood of Gethaemane, Jerusalem and Calvary, the Blood of the Passion, of the Resurrection and of the Ascension, the Blood shed and resssumed. As Mary bore the Precious Blood wishin herself of old, so do you bear it now. It is in His Heart and veins, wishin the Temple of His body, as it was when he lay those nine months in her ever-blessed womb. We believe all this, nay, we so believe it that we know it rather than believe it; and yet our love is so faint and fitful. Our very fires are froats in comparsion with such a faith as this."
—Father Faber.

Irish Industries.

Bishop Duggan writes from Loughree, Ire., to the Irish National Colonist of Boston as fol-

The scheme agitated in the Irish National Colonist would be of incalculable benefit to thousands in this country, especially in places like this locality, where there is no industrial employment of any description. It is heart-rending to witness the exedua of our young people, who are forced to emigrate because of the impossibility to find means to earn a liveli-

hood as home. Practically there are no agricultural operations here, as every farm or lowland from which tenants have been evicted is turned into pasturage; on the other hand there are no 'industries' of any sort to which the able bodied can turn for the means of subsistence. Hence there is no alternative left but emigration.

Over 40 years ago this town had a population of over 6030. Now it is considerably under 3000—a type of Ireland, which numbered nearly 9,000,000, but which is now reduced to little over 4,000,000 of inhabitants. It is needless to record the cau-es of this decay. But if the causes are allowed to operate still it would seem that the disappearance of our race practically in this country is but a matter of time. If benevolent and enterprising men of capital

in America can see their way to aid in the form indicated in the Irish National Colonist, they will have the blessings of our people and the humble and earnest prayers of yours, most faithfully, (bigned)

+ PATRIOR DUGGAN, Bishop of Clonfers.

Oriental Saddles.

In the matter of hard riding the seasoned and expert European will always beat the Oriental, for the latter is heavily handicapped by the Eastern saddle, which tires the horseman from the cramped position he is forced to maintain; the stirrup-leathers are so short that the knees of the rider are but three inches below the level of his waist. The Eastern saddle has its advantages; the rider cannot be thrown, he can rise in the great shovel shaped stirrups, and, standing firm as a rock high above his saddle, can me his curved sword or spear with advantage, and can actually fire an effective abot over his horse's croup at a pursuer with gun or pistol. The sword of the Eastern horse-man is curved and highly tempered; it is car-ried not at the rider's belt, but under the surcin-gle that binds the thin blanketthat forms his bed as night down on his peaked saddle. The reason why the Oriental horseman is hardly ever thrown is simply that the pommel of the sad-dle is furnished with a high peak, which is clutoned in case of need; these high peaks are dangerous in the extreme to a European's idea, but the Asiatic cannot ride without them, and among the wealthy they are lavishly ornamented with silver, gold, enamels, and valuable gems. The Eastern saddle, giving a very firm seat as it does, enables the horse-man to use the contraction. a very firm sear as it uose, changes and norse-man to use his gun with good effect; game is frequently shot from the saddle, and the antelope is usually hunted on horseback and shot. The great shovel-shaped Eastern stirrup-forms a firm platform for the foot, and its point-ed corner is used in list of the army shoughout. ed corner is used in lieu of the spur shroughout.
Asia, though the mention of the spur, the name of which still remains, is frequent in Persian poetry,-Good Words.

The Christian Brothers have borne off the prize at the International Congress of Geography at Paris, which met there about: August 1, Father Brucker and Brother Alexis. figuring most prominently. The latter re-

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable. THE BONGS MY MOTHER SUNG.

- I hear the cours they sing to day, But never one as sweet As those my mother sang to me When sitting at her feet, My shoughts go back to childhood years, When hope and I were young, And as of old I bear to day
- The score my mother sung. At twilight's hour I often dream I sank the house where I was born, I make the noise where I was norm,
 I pass the open door,
 There mother rocks beside the hearth,
 Her little once among,
 And life forgets its cares to bear

The songs my mother sung. O, long the grass has grown above
That loving mother's tace,
But still in faithful hearts she keeps Her old, her dear old place.

No other songs can be so sweet As those we heard when young, When sitting at our mother's knee-The songs our mother sung.

URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Baphael (Miss Drane.)

CHAPTER XXL-Continued.

Condolences and congratulations! deaths and marriages ! such is the chrquered web of buman life. The month of January had seen the restored chapel hung in black for the funeral dirge of its former lord, and the month of April beheld it deaked with garlands for the celebration of the double wedding of the two slaters of Laventor.

Rodelph and Gertrude departed on the customary "wedding tour," after which they were to settle in London, where Rodolph was to be launched on a professional career : and Julian was bent on taking Mary to Italy. leaving the question of their future place of residence as yet undecided. Though he had in the future what the world calls "brilliant expectations," his present means were modest stated." enough, and he assured his bride that she would have nothing to look forward to for many a year but a cottage and a spinningwheel; a prospect which Mary declared was exactly to her taste.

So Geoffrey and his mother were left alone together. His kind, unselfish heart multiplied ways and contrivances for supplying to her the loss of her daughters; but though his efforts were crowned with tolerable success as regarded her, he never by word or complaint gave token of the dreary blank which Another sacrifice for his poor heart to offer, resolved only to choose a Catholic. and he did his best to make it.

But that was not all. It was as though the forest of his old life were being cleared, and one by one the familiar trees were falling around him. There was change everywhere, change at Laventer, change at the castle. Sir Uriel, indeed, gave him the same trust and confidence that his father had done, but the case was wholly different. To the old man Geeffrey had acted as guide and protector, but Uriel could judge and see and govern things for himself. He consulted Geoffrey, and loved to do so; but as Geoffrey thought within himself, he could have done

as well without him. During the years of her father's melancholy retirement Geoffrey had stood to her in the place of brother, and had friend to the place of brother. And as to Aurelia there could not be but a place of brother, and had faithfully discharged a brether's part. That, of course, was over now, and with Uriel at her side awakened all its tenderness. Perhaps, too, since the conversation recorded in our last chapter, a certain, almost imperceptible change had come over their mutual relations. Geoffrey was always received with respect, affection and cordiality; but it did not prevent his feeling the inevitable fact that a new order of things had taken the place of the old, and that the past was past forever.

All lives have some hard, tough, bits in them; periods when the sky is not so much tempestuous as dull, grey, and leaden; when courage is needed, not to subdue kingdoms, or to stop the mouths of lions, but to bear the weight of each day as it comes, and plod on through the weary hours as best we may. It is these cheerless mo-ments in life which put souls on their trial, and test the strength that is in them-s strength required, not for the hest of the battle, but for the long day's march.

Geoffrey did not make many reflections on the matter, for his was a character that rarely formulated principles, but was ever acting on them. The time was a trying one to spirits and to temper, but he laid a strong, firm hold en the guiding clue of duty, and it helped him through. On he went, giving himself to his work, resolved to be indifferent to the aching of his empty heart, and pushing away from him the spectres of regret, self-pity, meroseness, and bitterness, which clamored about his daily path with such importunate

Then came a new source of trouble and anxiety. Uriel's health was beginning visib-ly to fail, and after various consultations and much urgent solicitation on Aurelia's part, it was at last decided that they should go to London for the best advice, and probably set out thence to try the chance of a warmer climate. Geoffrey assisted at the deliberations, and agreed in the wisdom of the plan. He helped in every arrangement, and took on himself the management of affairs during their absence. He did his best to cheer Aurella's hopes; in short, he was, what he had always been, the strong, helpful friend. But when he had seen them fairly off, and beheld the carriage that bore them away disappear through the old gateway, then at last there came upon him the full sense of his great leneliness, and for the first time, perhaps, he began to realize how much of his heart he had

suffered to escape his own mastery. So the sad autumn days set in and found Geoffrey devoting himself to the old routine of work and business, but, it must be fairly ewned, with the relish gone which once made his labors a pleasure." Not for that, however, did he relax in their fulfilment, or show him sell a whit less painetaking. And by this time he had earned a character in the country as a man of hard work, great sagacity, and spotless integrity, so that he was appealed to in many affairs, and had little leisure for

moody reflections.

Autumn was fast becoming winter, and the days brought the Holmes-Abbotts back to "With all my heart," said Geoffrey, with a visitors in their train. There, as elsewhere, like a brown study, into which he had tallen come changes were apparent in the family whilst the talk around him had turned on close. Mabel had made a marriage that satisfied her mother's expectations; and, it is to be presumed, her own, as her husband was to be presumed, her own, as her husband was a following rich barronet; so that Geoffrey the pheasants i'a country gentleman would the pheasants i'b country gentleman would riddionle, even if Julian's marriage with his they have begun, "said young Holmes Abbott,"

St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn, whilst the talk around him had turned on whilst the said of prayer.—St. Catherine of Siena.

Chastity alone represents in our life a state at all comparable with that of immortal glory.

States and his own greatly improved peal they have begun, "said young Holmes Abbott,"

St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn, whilst the talk around him had turned on the said of prayer.—St. Catherine of Siena.

Chastity alone represents in our life a state.

States and his own greatly improved peal they have begun, "said young Holmes Abbott,"

St. Bernard.

tion in the judgment of the world, had not availed to convert ridicule into respect. So, when Christman came, it was quite natural that Geoffrey should come more receive a note that Geoffrey should come more receive a note that them, and naming, as an additional motive gives one an object for a heat through the

The rest of the control of the contr

for his acceptance, the presence at divinitures of "your eld friend, Mr. Paxten." And somehow, Geoffrey was glad to accept. The funkies and the French dishes, the somehony of atrangers, and the talk about hig people were not more to his taste than heretofore, but his own diffidence and awk-wardness ware less and the acceptance of sec. wardness were less, and the prospect of see-ing Paxton again was a real pleasure. So to he is an eriginal."

Swindarme he want.

"Le it a question of conscience to said Me.

Everybody received him heartily and kind-ly. Some of the guests were of the neighbor-hood, and cognizant of his real claims on their repectand consideration. Others know him only as brother-in-law to Mr. Julian Wyvern. A few had met him in Lady Annabel's salon during his memorable London fortnight, and had a confused remembrance of Mr. Houghton's being pointed out to them that evening as a "remarkable man." As to

Paxton, he greeted him not as an acquaintance, but a friend. It wasdecidedly a much more agreeable state of things than that which he had encountered at the same dinner-table a brief two years before. He was thinking so, as he found himself getting through the evening with a certain amount of social facility, when the commonplace remark from some more to my taste than the Bay of Naples.'
Isdy guest, that "she hoped Lidy Annabel "So he is thinking of Manitoba, is he had good accounts from her daughter," gave thought Paxton. I shall hear me an unexpected turn to the conversation. There were excellent accounts from Mabel; Lady Annabel had had a letter from her only that morning. So full of spirits; she and Sir Henry are at Naples, and enjoying it so much. "Somehow, everybody seems to be at Naples this winter," she continued; "the Windermere party are there, and Julian, and your friends, Mr. Houghten, the Pendragons—so sorry to hear about Sir Uriel's health—but he has had so many trials."

Paxton caught the name, and it at once attracted his attention. "Ab, Sir Uriel Pendragon!" he said, "I ought to know that name again; I hoped that his trials had all come to an end, and that the Fortune of the

"Oh, in one way of course it is," replied Lady Annabel; "but he is dreadfully delicate, and they have gone to Naples for his health. Mabel tells me that Miss Pendragon is making quite a sensation there—nothing like it known for years—it seems certain, I believe, that her marriage with the duke will take place on their return to England."
"What duke?" asked Geoffrey of Eugenia,

who sat next to him, in a tone in which something of his old growl was audible,
"The Duke of Windermere," she replied

he himself was feeling. Mary, indeed, had "Mabel has spoken of it in several of her been to him his second self; be knew she letters. You saw him, I think, at our house would remain ever true and loving; but he one evening. He is a convert, you know, knew also that she would no longer be his as and every one has been speculating who would she had been from their childish days. be the fortunate lady, for it seems he was

"A great match for the Pendragons," said

Lady Annabel; "but I am really glad; for if poor Sir Uriel dies, as they say he will, Aurelia, poer girl, would be left alone."
"Well," said Mr. Lindesay, "and I don't see but it's quite suitable. If you come to pedigree, the Pendragons have the advan-Windermere is not a very old creation.

I fancy. "Oh, yes." said Eugenia, " but you know pedigree counts for very little now in this liberalized world of ours. Still, no doubt, it's quite suitable, and Aurelia will look the duchess to pelection."

"And act it, too," said Mr. Lindesay; shouldn't you say so, Mr. Houghton? It

Geoffrey had been holding a wineglass in his hand, apparently occuped in turning its was ever now, and with Uriel at her side beautiful cut stem, with a view of observing nothing was wanted. Her life seemed to the prismaic colors. But at this appeal he was centre itself in him and in the child, who had obliged to look up, though he did not distincalled out a new sympathy in her heart, and guish himself by the quota he contributed to the conversation. He only said, "Quite

80. Parton's ave was scanning him curiously. We have said that with the great poet study of character was something more than an amusement. It came near to an occupation ; and the wanderful pictures struck off in those felicitous phrases which filled his writings were after all but reflections of images, less conceived by his fancy than caught from nature by his keen eye, and laid up for future use. Observation of others was become such a habit with him that he carried it on almost unconsciously; and he had brought the art to such perfection that he road the human countenenance as other men would read a book. And in Geoffrey Houghton's countenance, and in his whole bearing, he had detected a great change. Freer, more self-possessed, not one whit less honest and original, yet decidedly softer and more re-fined. The results were patent to all beholders, but Paxton's curiosity was piqued to know the cause. His campaign in the great Pendragon case, and his Lendon fortnight, might have done something, but it certainly could not have done all. "No," said the shrawd observer to himself, "it is only suffering that can have wrought that change Geoffrey Honghton has suffered, and what is

more, he is suffering still."
When once he reached the conclusion his interest was roused to pursue the game. The inquiry would have had its attractions for him even if the subject of it had been a total stranger; how doubly so when it affected the happiness of his Cornish diamond, as he was wont to call the squire of Laventer. The rest of the evening, therefore, he devoted to watching the unconscious Geoffrey, in an unobtrusive fashion of his own ; and in each line of his countenance, in each tone of his voice, in the subjects on which he seemed willing to speak, as in those which he showed himself resolute in avoiding, Paxton alike gathered materials which he was not slow in skillfuly piccing together.

"Are you anything of a sportsman, Mr. Paxton?" said Holmes-Abbot, addressing his guest; "some of our friends here are preparing for great execution to-morrow among the

pheasants."
"Thanks," said Paxten, "but I leave executions to Marwood and his assistants; and should run a good chance of being delivered to their tender mercies if I were to take a gun in my hand, for I should certainly shoot something besides the pheasants."

something tesides the pheasants.

"Sorry for that," said his good-natured hoat; "I was in hopes you would enjoy a good day's sport. I believe there are not better: preserved woods in all the country."

"Then for fear of being pappered in them by mistake," replied Paxton,

I shall avoid them carefully in the long walk to which I have set my

Swinburne with the usual complement of start, rousing himself from semething very visitors in their train. There, as elsewhere, like a brown study, into which he had fallen

usual absence of human respect. "I shoot a pheseant or two when I want to eat thom. It gives one an object for a beat through the words on an O'couber marning. But its too 'kill, kill, kill!' just to fill one's game bag with so many dead birds—for my own part, I would as soon be a positerer, and wring their necks in my poultry-yard."

Several of the gentlemen exchanged glances, and young Holmes-Abbott shrugged

L'adesay, who was rather fond of displaying what he called "a respect for opinious." "The hunteman's pursuit of wild game has, I fancy, never been ferbidden. It finds henor-

able mention even in the pages of Scripture."
"Ay, the huntsmar," said Geoffrey; "just
so; wild animals and so forth. I shall shoot bears, I deresay, when I get to Manitoba. But, then, there is a difference. If I don't shoot them they may chance to eat me, or, what is nearly as had, to eat my sheep."
"Are you going to Manitoba?" asked
Eugenia, with surprise, "that is quite an unexpected piece of news."

"Same day possibly I may," replied Geoffrey; "people talk of the benefit of for-eign travel, and the backwoods would be

to-morrow.

CHAPTER XXIL A WALK WITH PANTON.

The morning had come, bright and cheery, and the sportsmen had all set forth to the woods, a lively party of men and dogs, whilst Geoffrey, indifferent to the surprise exected by his whimsicality in declining a

home thrusts to some of the party."
"Were they?" said Geoffrey. "Well, so
much the better; I bave no taste for indisoriminate slaughter. I like to see the wild creatures on the wing, without feeling it my duty at once to knock them over.' "Then it won's exactly be a love of wild

sport," said Paxton, " that is taking you to Manitoba !" Geoffrey laughed. "Oh, Manitoba is only

s castle in the air," he said ; I fancy sometimes, when the mood is on me, that a log-hut in the woods and a brush with the bears would be a pleasant way of beginning life over again.

Geoffrey sighed. "I don't know much about the success," he said; "life, after all, is a heavy sort of business."

"To some, no doubt, but surely not to you," said Paxton, Perhaps you wen't believe me serious if I say that my three days at Laventor, the year before last, have left a ploture on my mind that I don't care to forget; a picture of real numbrakable home-happimess.

"Ab, but there have been a precious lot of changes," said Geoffrey. "Laventor is not now exactly what you remember it. My two sisters have married, and left us." "Then I should say," said Paxton, "stop-

ping with great deliberation to light his eiger, to me. " that the best thing you could do would be to follow their example."

Geoffrey shook his head, "I'm not the man

to succeed in that class of adventure," he said; "I should be more at home with the The Lesson Taught by a Contrast Between "In other words," said Paxton, "you are going to Maniteba to build a log-

hut, shoot bears-and-get rid of yeurself,

f you can; but that last, my dear Mr. Houghton, is a matter difficult of accomplishment, "I didn't quite mean that," said Geoffrey "I was only thinking that there are some days in one's life when one feels as a poor

bruts of a horse must feel that has to pull it's load, with the collar chafing is galled neck, and the roads heavy." "And what advice would you give the

animal under such unpromising circumstances?"
"I suppose," replied Geoffrey, "one would have to tell him that there's nothing

for it but to pull on, and look forward to the stable."

"That might do well enough for a horse, said Paxton; "if a man were in the shafts, something more would be needed."

"I don't know, really," said Geoffrey; "it does not seem a very sublime sort of doctrine; but on my word, at such times, I think the only thing is to trudge on blindly and doggedly. But it's grim, hard work, if you keep to I can tell you; and at such times, you see, [think of Manitoba."

"You are quite right in principle, I am sure," said Paxten; "the hours you speak of everyone knows. Even in Scripture, if I mistake not, there is notice of 'the dark and cloudy day. At those times one has just nothing for it but to suffer, and to go on suffering; that is the business to which life is reduced. But there are just two things a man should bear in mind, which a draught horse could not precisely be made to com-prehend; first, that sooner or later the bad bit is sure to end; and, secondly, that when it is ended he will find it to have been a time of pregress."

After a plodding, trudging sort of way, said Geoffrey.

[To be continued.]

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Tur tle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con genial society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING. Stock raising and grain raising are equally

successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Pienty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

A STRANGE STORY.

A Convert Attracted to the Church by a Longing for Holy Communica.

The editor of the Dakota Catholic has ve-

"I came to G., and was visting as a friend's house. One morning while making an excursion among your beautiful mountains. I happened to enter a poor little village church. The priest was saying Mass. I saw a young girl rise from her place and advance towards the alter railing and kneel there, the priest turned towards her, holding the pure white Host between his fingers. He then came down and save it to her. Moved by an came down and gave it to her. Meved by an unaccountable emetion, I waited anxiously to see her rise-she returned with her hands joined, her eyes cast down, her face radiant

with bappiness. "I had very frequently taken part in the Protestant celebration of the Lerd's Supper. I recalled the painful efforts which I had made to excite any faith in the Sacrament of "So he is thinking of Manitoba, is he ?" which I had pertaken, performing it as a duty thought Paxton. I shall hear more on that subject before I have done with him willing church, I saw a communicant radiant and bapey.

"I ripined my companions who were waiting for me in an adjoining cometery, wondering at my long stay in the chapt!. I rope), and the remaining third is given to the had no idea how long I had remained, but I Yale observatory. Upon the death of his will never forget my first visit to a Catholic | sons their shares also go to the observa

charch. "The next day I returned alone. The know not what impulse caused me to rise and day's shooting in the best pheasant covert follow her. The priest, who did not know of Cornwall, was conducting Paxton over the me, also gave me Holy Communion. I canbroad opens down that stretched along the net tell exactly what happened around me at coast in the direction of Tremadoc. "You are a bold man Mr. Houghton," said
Parton; "those remarks of yours last night
about the gentlemen poulterers were rather
home thrusts to some of the party."

The moment, she within me is seemed to see
a glory, and rays of light, darting from the
Host, illumined my soul. When I rose the
church was empty. All at once a fear seized
me. I hastened to the priest's house and said

to him: " Reverend sir, I am a Protostant and I have received Communion. Have I done wrong? But I have been so happy and my

heart is still aglow.'
"The good priest asked me many questions and then said: 'My child, only Catholics can communicate worthily, and if you had consulted me sooner I would have told you that you could not do so, but your good in-tention is so manifest and all those circumstances are so extraordinary that I would not The Best Cutput of Flour at Minneapolis for the total that won have profaned the dare to say that you have profaned the adorable Sacrament.

as successfully as you, Mr. Houghton, would exterior, for in my heart I felt deep joy and make a mistake in thinking of beginning it ineffable sweetness. Hannefacth I play and over again." to be able to receive Communion. I obtained my husband's consent with some difficulty, and two months later I made what others called my First Communion, but which was in reality my second one."

The reader will understand with what emetion and astonishment I had listened to the lady's narrative. There was nothing to be said except to admire the ways of God in dealing with souls; but in my heart I said: "Here is indeed a soul who recognized Jesus in the breaking of the bread." She did not impose secrecy on me; therefore I feel at liberty to give your readers the benefit of these interesting details as she related them

BE KIND.

What a power there is in being kind! In a family in Elimburgh there are three children. There is Charles, a fine little fellow of ten, and a diligent, capital scholar. Then there is sweet, wee Mary, between five and six, and there is Tommy, anether little brother of two, scarcely much bigger than a baby. They are all happy as children can be. Though Charles is older than the rest, he plays with the little ones, and never speaks a cross word to them. So they love him with all their hearts and they watch at the window and weary for Charles coming home from

There is another family in the same street. where there are also three children. There is Maggie, nine years old; and Peter, a year younger : and Jessie, who is only six, but what a difference between Peter and Charles! Peter's sisters can get no peace when he comes into the nursery. He is a surly, ill-natured boy, always teasing his sisters or calling them names, or destroying their playthings. He thinks it fine fun to break their cups or saucers, or to pull the stuffing out of their dolle. Poter, too, thinks he is always in the right. When his mother or the servant find fault with him they get

nothing but impatience or sulkiness. Boys, which of the two are you like-kind, eving Charles, or wicked ill-natured Peter What would your sisters say if we were to ask

them? Dear young readers be kind to everybody. Most of all be obedient and loving to your fathers and mothers. Be kind to brothers and sisters, servants and companions. And be kind, too, to the poor beasts. Never be cruel, even to a fly on the window. How soon a dog or a cat knows who is kind to it? And don't it make you happy to be kind?

It is the selfishness, unkindness, oruelty of the unrenewed heart that keeps us in mind of what sin there is in this world. There will be none of these things in heaven. All who follow Jesus on earth will go to that world of love at last. As the hymn 8878 :-

"In heaven, above, where all is love There'll be no sorrow there."

Reviling God. One of our German Catholic exchange

gives this account of a terrible judgment visited upon blasphemers: In the year 1878 there was given at Bonn, the seat of the cele-brated German University, a farce, "Con-clave and the Papal Election," by the "Liter-ary and Pleasure Union" of that place. The production thereof created quite a scandal, and the religious feelings of the Catholic population were grossly autraged. The members of this "conclave" elected Professer God, however, decreed a just punishment to these malfacters. Professor Obernier shortly after was taken ill, and in a short time The soul cannot give herself entirely to God without the aid of prayer.—St. Catherine of The manager and salme mover of the stomach. The manager and salme mover of the blassiena.

Chastity alone represents in our life a shate. Consumption, and the days are numbered. Should keep a box of MoGALE's Pitts in the stolerably rich parcaet; so that Geoffrey the pheasants I'a country gentleman would have an Anti-Billons Pillister of the pheasants I'a country gentleman would have an Anti-Billons Pillister of the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be saidly put to its for winter occupation."

Indicate the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be and in the days are numbered of the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be an Anti-Billons Pillister occupation."

Chastity alone represents in our life a state of manager and his own greatly improved posity they have begun, and the days are numbered. Another actor was stricken with apoplery in they have begun, and the spect, and died suddenly. Still Butternut Pills.

Should keep a box of MoGALE's Pitts in the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be seen the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be seen to be sufficiently on the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be sufficiently on the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be seen the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be seen to be seen the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be seen to be sufficiently on the pheasants I'a country gentleman would be seen to be seen to

another was found dead, lying along side of his dog upon the street; another is parelyzed and merely exists, a living corpus. An effi-cial who took part dropped dead on the street and his friend and companion followed in two days. Another has been lying in hed The editor of the Dakota Chikelle has very convert to the companies of another discoses:

Some months ago I saked a convert to tell me what had led her to charge her retigion.

"O2, Rev. Father, it was to be able to receive Hely Communion that I wished to become a Catholic." She then related the food-ing circumstances:

"I came to G.——, and was visiting at a friend's house. One morning while making at came to g.——, and was visiting at a triend's house. One morning while making at a grounded at came to g.——, and was visiting at a triend's house. One morning while making at a countering while making at a countern a poor little village.

YALE'S BIG WINDFALL

Professor Leamis Leaves the University More Than a Quarter of a Million

wentually come into possession of the estate of Professor Charles Loomis, the astronomer, who was a member of the faculty and who died August 15 at the hospital in their city. The estate is valued at from \$250,000 to \$300,000. All his books and pamphists which relate to astronomy and mathematics are left to Vale and all his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to valued at his other books and manuscripts are to value and all his other books and manuscripts are to value and all his other books and manuscripts are to value and all his other books and manuscripts are to value and all his other books and pamphists.

**Cour PAMPHLET for sufferers of narrous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. event Pastor Koenig, of Fore Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the manuscripts go to his son. The remainder of the estate goes to Yale in trust. The use of a third of the income is given to each of his sons, Henry B. and Francis E. (now in Europe), and the remaining third is given to the

The income of Yale's third is to be applied young girl was at the same place; I united in the discretion of the faculty to the paymy prayers with here, and, when she arose, I ment of salaries for astronomical observers and for the prometion of the science of astro-nomey. If the income is not entirely ex-pended the balance is to be applied to the trust fund known as "The Loomis Fand" and to form a part therof. The executors are the son Henry B. Loomis, and the tressure of Yale ex office. The estate is entirly in stocks and bonds. This is the second largest brquest ever made to Yale, the largest being the Shefield estate made by Joseph E. Sheffield and worth between \$800,000 and \$700,000. Comparativly few persons knew that Professor Loomis was worth so much in consequence of the retired and economical way in which he lived. But it is now seen that his life and fortune were devoted to Yale.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, September 18.—The Northwestern Miller says :- The mills last wook made the heaviest run in ten months. The aggregate production of the eighteen mills which ran was 141,990 barrels, against 134,-580 barrels the week before, and 168,770 for the same time in 1888. The general sentiment is that flour has been in better demand the past week, and about everybody reports either equalling or exceeding current produc-tion. This has been done at the expense of shading prices, which are still irregular and cover a considerable range. Bakers more readily disposed of their patent and the foreign demand is somewhat more active for the same grade. Some firms say they are selling a greater quantity of bakers' than their mills are making, but the patent has to be partly absorbed by filling old orders. Ocean rates have been still further advanced and are a constant barrier to an active export movement. The direct experts last week were 49,165 barrels, against 36,000 barrels the preceding week.

GULF FISHING.

Acquisition of Valuable Property in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUEBEC, September 16.—The liquidation of the old Jursey fishing house of Le Boutillier Bros., by the Jersey Banking company has been followed by the formation of a Canadian and English company to take over the fishing property of the old firm and continue its business. The principal promoters of the new company are Richard Turner, president of the Quebec Board of Trade; Joseph Whitehead, of England; E. B. Garneau, William Shaw, Joseph Louis, Daniel Louis, J. H. Botterell, George Davie and A. Charlebois. The president and a couple of directors have just returned to town from an inspection of the company's property, which is valued at half a million dollars, consisting of buildings, farms, beach lots, wharves, fishing property, vessels, etc., the real estate situated princip ally on Bonaventure Island, which is entirely owned by the company, at New Carlisle and Paspeblac, in the Bale des Chaleur, and at the Magpie and Thunder rivers, on the Labrador coast, north of the westerly end of Anticosti. While the fishing has been very poor this season on the Labrador cost, it has been unusually abundant in results in the Baie des Chaleurs, and within the past few weeks several cargoes have been shipped by this company to Europe, besides five or six to Boston. The name of the new company is the Le Boutliier Bros. company, limited, and it is incorporated by letters patent issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Prevince.

OTTAWA FRANCOPHOBES

Assemble in Meeting and Pass Some St ong Resolutions. OTTAWA, September 18 .- A meeting of the Equal Right association was held here last

evening, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, on the motion of Rev. Jno. Crothers :-That this meeting takes this opportunity of expressing its hearty approval of the proposed action of the Manitoba Government, as lately expressed by the Hon. Jos. Martin, attorney-

general, with regard to the non-recognition

as official of the French language in the legis lature, as well as the suppression of the sepa rate school system in that province; And, further, that this meeting pledges itself to support ne party in the province of Ontario that does not, by its leaders, take immediate and effictive measures in the direction of making English the language of in-struction in all schools in receipt of public moneys, and of compelling the use therein of

such books only as are authorized by the Department of Education.
TORONTO, September 18.—A council of the Previncial Association of Equal Rights, or-Obernier as Pope; barmaids gressed in statemoon, Principal Caven pressures, indecently carried placards marked alone afternoon, Principal Caven pressures, a located of wine represented the solution was adopted expressing approval of clave; a bottle of wine represented the solution was adopted expressing approval of the policy announced by the Government of the great of the gr language and separate schools, pledging the assistance of the council in the attainment of the object.



NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

MERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Sharman House Barber Shop. W. A. Hettich, prop.
Cinicaco, Oct., 18c7.

The wife of the undersigned was troubled with nervousness about a year and a half ago to such an extent that she was almost without any sleep for some months. Physicians and medicines were without avail, and it appeared at last necessary that are would have to be removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the physician a last trial was made with a change of climate, but without having derived any benefit whatever. After an eight-weeks' absence she returned home, and was then advised to try Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and amgisd to say now that the first does of the medicine improved her condition, and after taking one nottle full of it she recovered her health entirely. So that since then she has needed in doctor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT. Cashier.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of approximate and started the same of th

Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dunday street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00,

It Should be in every Irish Home,

Moure Callagan & Co.,

Gentlemen-The Oliograph of Mr Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the hobitual expression of the Irish Leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Equal to Oil Painting [in 16 colors] The only correct Likeness of the Irish Leader. Mailed in tubes on receipt of \$1.00. Size, 20x24. Agents Wanted. Address: CALLAHAN & CO., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12

The Irish Christian Brothers

St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, N. F. (under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power) is conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, who aim at giving the pupils a com-plete and thorough education, Elementary, Commercial and Classical. At this College toys may advance from the Elementary stage to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation and the Arts and Science Examinations of the London University.

Boarders \$160 per annum. Prospectus on J. L. SLATTERY.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTRE LL. The re-opening of Change in this special institution for boys, from the age of five to twelve years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., Sup.

SALESMEN WANTED To handle my thoroughly reliable Nursery Stock. I engage men on salary or liberal commission. Permanent employment guaranteed.
Outfit free; Previous experience not required
Write to C. L. YATES, Nurseyman, Rochester, N.Y. Mention this Paper. 6 4

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2230. DAME NATHALIE LALONDE, wife of JOHEPH LAMARCHE, a contractor, of Montreal, gives notice that to-day, under judicial authorization, she brought an action against her husband to be separated as to property.

Montreal, August 29th, 1889.
DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS,
Att.s. for Plaintiff.

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in 1rom three to five days, and a the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should healtate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglits.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO.,

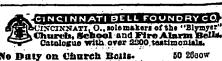
155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa

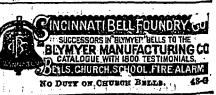
QALESMEN

to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutlet Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bettle sent prevail









EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MoGALE's Prize in the

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Mow to Stand Well-Stout and Stender, Wemen-The First Love Lotter-A London Fad-Lord Salisbury's Grandmeether,

My Kingdom and My Queen. My kingdom has no darsting throns,
No palace grand upon it,
Yet 'sis as bright as e'er was known,
Or sung in royal sonnet.
I've travelled east, I've travelled west,
'Mid essens of wealth and splender,
But this one spot I love the best,
With all its joys so tender;
No place so dear I've ever seen,
For peace reigns here and love is queen.

Two subjects in my kingdom dwell, Two subjects in my kingdom dwell,
One has an eye of azure,
And smiles upon her fair face tell
Of pure and perfect pleasure;
And one has hair of raves hue,
And eyes of hazel beauty,
And whate'st he may strive to do,
He always does his duty.

A tell tell of the horse aver hase And faithful they have ever been To her who is my boushold queen.

And as life yields me newer joy And heps divine and human, I see one now no more a boy, And one almost a woman. And one amous a woman.
The bright days come, the bright days go,
And each brings some new pleasure,
And no spot on the earth I know
Is richer with heart-treasure. For happier subjects ne'er were seen Than in my home where love is queen.

By no high-sounding, royal name Or title they address her.
As cheerily—their hearts affame
With love they kiss and bless her;
But with a voice of gentle tone Which joy gives to each other, They call her by one name alone— The hallowed name of mother! A name the aweetest known to man Since time and love their course began.

- Youth's Companion.

A London Fad.

An American who has returned from Earepe has this to say concerning a popular "fad":—"I do not suppose you will believe me, but it is a fact that I saw dezens of woman in London who wore a single eye glass er monecle in the street. The first woman I saw was in Bond street, and she must have been at least 43 years old. She was tall and keep the letter when done, and to send it to slim, and her face was lined and seamed with the one whom it is intended to delight. dissipation and care. She stared at me superciliously through a single glass which was attached to a thread, and I nearly fell backward off the curb. Before I had gone a dozen paces further I saw another woman pull her eye-glass up from the sling by which it was suspended from her dress, stick it in her eye precisely as a man might have done, and glare earnestly through it at a sporting newspaper. Then I kept my eyes open, and I counted half a dozen women with eyeglasses before I got away from Bond street. It was a whim, pure and simple, and an awful affect-

How to Stand Well.

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well. This is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in of the ameli of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips. Any American girl who takes the pains can acquire this carriage; it is only the question of a few years of sternal vigilance, never re-laxing her watchfulness over herself, and, sitting or standing, always preserving her the end of that time it has become second nature to her and she never loses it. This, in a general measure, preserves the figure, because it keeps the measure. because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung and prevents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips, so common in women over 30, and which it is perfectly easy to escape.

Lord Sailsbury's Grandmother.

Sallabury (the grandmother of the Prime ing and many other uses. Minister) was burned to drath in November, 1835, when she was in her eighty-sixth year. Lady Salisbury's Sunday card parties and supports were the "smartest" entertainments in London for more than forty years. She been used for any purpose are now supplying was tres grande dame, but very good natured, and she adhered to old-fashioned customs to the end of her life : driving in the park in a low phaeton, with four black poules and outriders in splendid liveries; always going to Court in a Sedan chair, and making her footmen carry flambeaus when she went out at night. Lady Salisbury (who was latterly known as "Old Sarum") hunted with the Hatfield hounds until she was past seventy, wearing a sky-blue habit, with black velvet collar and a jookey cap, and she was a very beld rider, and no fence ever stopped her .-London Truth.

How ought these two women to dress? This way. The stout one should have a skirt that is some parts described long lines, like straight pleated panels or soft dramatics. In some parts described long lines, like straight pleated panels or soft dramatics. In the straight pleated panels or soft dramatics. They are worth twenty cents a pound when just stripped off. When they come back to us as plant leather the price has risen from \$15 to \$18 a pound. pleated panels or soft draperies, but slightly looped. Then it seems as if the size was as much due to the skirt as to herself, and there are no lines encircling her like the bands plates offer a most infalible means to indicate about a barrel. Her basque should be after the appreaching atmospheric and subter-Worth's latest device-a tolerably long postillion in the back with a rich fringe trimming, and it should be draped a little across the front, but with its trimming running i.s., rings of circular or elliptical form of down rather than across. A jabot of black white or grayish color—and if these zones aplace frill may be the neck finish, but if you pear of very large diameter and of unusual care anything for your appearance and haves heaviness this indicates that violent sterms care anything for your appearance and have a heaviness this indicates that violent sterms—full, round, plump neck, don't look as if you thunderstorms or magnetic disturbance—will

The stender woman may have the plain be supplied with a photographic outfit for skirt, but there must be plenty of material in making such observations, which, Dr. Zeuger it, and the border about the edge, while it may be deep, must have a breadening, rather taken by the barometer, than a narrowing effect. She can put on the round, full bodice and a great wide girdle, but from under the girdle and down on the skirt must fall two broad ends of ribbon, so that the firt look resulting from no reeds and no bustle is done away with. Stout or thin women look best in long wrape, for in one it view for the entire distance. It has been said hides the bones and in the other it gives of Captain Trett, the well known cable length and conceals the ravages of flesh. I say the ravages of flesh and mean it, for it is valleys, lanes and avenues of the ocean as what the American women of to day are grieving over. - American Paper. . .

A.Wife's Influence.

A wife's potentiality for good or ill is pro-

enterprise and action, but to sustain him he needs a tranquil mind, and especially if he is an intellectual man, with a whele heart, he needs his meral forces in the conflict of life. To recover his compoure, home must be a place of peace, of cheerfulness and of confert. There his soul renews its strength, and goes forth with fresh viger to encounter the labor and treables of life. But, if at home he finds no reet, and there is met with bed tempar, sullenesses, jealessay or gleen, or is assalled by complaints or consure, hope vanishes and sinks into despair, as is the case with too many, whe, it might seem, have no trials or conflicts of life. Such is the wife dewer to brighten or blight the home, to make the firedde cheery or cheeriest.—Detroit

Pres Press. Pres Press,

The First Love Letter.

"There's no postry in the present age," declares one of the chief characters in a recent novel. This is a mistake. There is pleasy of poetry in the present age, and so there will be in every age, so long as letters of affection are written by young, medest, pure-minded maidens to these who have excited their shy, but loyal reverence. Every page of these quaint tender spistles is fraught with the awastest and boliest postry ever written. Earth's most perfect poem, likely, is a girl's first leve latter. Not the kind ef girl is meant by this who is brought up a fiirt from her infancy, and who knows nothing but
"dress" and "society," but those fleet of
foot, rosy-cheeked, wholesome, natural girls,
who are not above playing with dolls until
they are well in their "teens," and to whom
"seclety" is of no more account than the
moon is to a blind mole. With what trepidation does such a girl as this write her first letter to her first lover-with what sweet confusion dees every little point and detail of its construction fill her! How shall she begin it? How shall she end it? And, hardest of all, how shall she be sure that in no instance does she say either too little or too much! What makes it all the more perplexing, there is no one—positively no one— to whom she can go for advice or connect. She knows perfectly well, timid creature, that mamma could ald her with just exactly the information she needs; but she fears that a faint little glimmer of fun might stray into the corner of one of mamma's eyes, and as she deem't dare to face this, she goes through the delightful task alone. Word after word the delicious missive grows, a sigh accepting this point and a tear aiding a waver to that.
When it is done, at first she fears to send it almost fears to read it ever to herself; but the same instinctive heart which helped her complete the pretty task encourages her to keep the letter when done, and to send it to Many and many a man has gone to his death on the bettlefield, or in the midst of a tempeat, with just such a letter, written years before by seme timid, blushing girl, pinned ever his heart. No poetry in this age? Out, cynic—thon creakest in vain !

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Foretelling the Weather by the Sun-The Transatiantic Cables-General Notes.

Sunflower seeds are said to be an irresistible bait for rats. Traps baited at night with these seeds will be found crowded with rate in the morning.

A yacht was recently launched on the Thames by electrical appliances, which enapled all the supports to be removed on the pressure of a button, and the vessel glided in-to the water without the slightest hitch.

Application has been made for a patent fer an electrical apparatus by which an instantancous photograph is taken of a burglar while he is engaged in his nefarious operations. The moment he touches the door of the safe, or

Paper bags are now made, the interior surface of the paper being lined with athin coating of paraffine, which render the bag substanti-ally air tight and waterproof. Confectionery, fruit and other estables may be kept wholesome and fresh, and they are usoful for drugglats and grocers. Coffee or cheese may be The Shah occupied the wing of Hatfield kept in them without losing their aroma, and bense in which the celebrated Marchioness of the larger sizes are valuable for atering cloth-

Few persons except specialists in electrical science are aware how rapid is the march of electrical power over the world. Mountain streams in Switzerland that have never before nower to mile five miles distant, and the manufactures of that country are having a great revival. It is the common observation f the electrical journals that all the mann factories of dynamos are running night and day and cannot keep up with their orders.

The costlicat of all leathers is known as plane leather, and is used solely for covering plane keys. The world's supply of it comes from Thuringla, in Germany, where a family of tenners hand down the secret of its preparation from father to son. The akins that make it grow upon the gray deer -- a species found only in the nighborhood of the great northern lakes. They are worth twenty cents

According to Dr. Zauger, of Prague, photographs of the sun taken on orthochromatic the appreaching atmospheric and subterranean disturbances at least twenty-four hours before they set in. In these photographs zones are often seen around the sun's diskwere trying to choke yourself by wearing a set in at the place of observation. It is, string of beads,

THE TRANSATLANTIC CABLES.

There are now ten cables across the Atlantic, and their location and condition is about as well known by those who have to do with them as though they were exposed to fisherman, that he knows the mountains and well as a cabman knows the streets of Lon-don. Crossing the Atlantic on one occasion with his repair steamer, and realizing that he was in the vicinity of the spot where a stretch of cable had been lest by another company's digious. A home must be the seat of hap steamer some time previous, the captain set piness, or it must be forever unknown. A to work, picked up the cable within an hour good wife is to a man wisdom, courage and or two and delivered it to its owners on his strength; a bad one is confusion, weakness; arrival in port. There are now throughout despair. No condition is hopeless to a man the world over 116,000 miles of submarine where the wife possesses firmness, decision cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conduc-and cooncmy. There is no outward prospertors. All oables are tested before leaving the where the wife possesses firmness, decision cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conductions and economy. There is no outward prosper tors. All obles are tested before leaving the land. Country sattled chiefly from Ontario, by thousands of acres of cheloe gevernment and recommendation. The continue of conductions in the possesses firmness, decision cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conduction of chelos of conductions in the conduction of the possesses firmness, decision cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conduction of conductions in the conduction of the possesses firmness, decision cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conduction of conductions of chelos from the possesses firmness, decision cables, with nearly 125,000 miles of conduction of conductions of chelos from the possesses of cheloe gevernment and conduction of the chiefly from Ontario. Because and conduction of the chiefly from Ontario, pless. What has he to do? He began think.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the government land. Country sattled chiefly from Ontario, pless. What has he to do? He began think.

Secure a farm from the government land. In general conduction of the chiefly from Ontario. In general conduction of the chiefly f

On opening Rossetti's works the very first poem that met our gaze was his "Ave." We immediately made note of it; but Ressetti abounds in verses to the Mother of God. We give two extracts from his "Ave." We need scarcely may to the reader that they are genuine poetry :

"Mother of the Fair Delight,
Thou handmaid perfect in God's sight,
Now sitting forth beside the Three,
Thyself a mousta.—Trinity—
Berg a daughter born to God,
Mother of Christ from stall to rood, of Carist from stall to rood, And wife unto the Holy Ghost: Oh, when our need is utterwost, Think that to such as death may strike Thou once west sister sisterlike Thou headstone of humanite Ground-stone the great Mystery, Fashsoned like us, yet more than we

Soul, is it Faith, or Love, or Hope That lets me see her atanding up Where the light of the Throne is bright? Unto the left, unto the right, The cherubim, succisest, conjoint, Float inward to a golden point, And from between the scraphim The gold issues for a hymn.
O Mary Mother, be not lothe To listen-thou whom the stars clothe Who sees and may'st not be seen ! Hear us at last, O Mary Queen ! Into our shadow bend they face Bowing thee from the secret place O Mary Virgin; full of grace."

Than this there is nothing finer in English. And from a theological view, we might add that if this be not what Protestants are pleased to call Mariolatry, then there is no Mariolatry in any Cathelio hymn to the Immaculate Conception. It will be noted that in one place she is said to be fashioned like us, yet more than we. This, again, is a glass-house for our Protestant brethren, for f one of their fold can give such praise to Mary, surely we are not to be stoned for hanoring her according to the precepts of our holy sonnet to the Blessed Virgin from the Italian of Fra Guittone d'Arezzo. We give it below:

Lady of Heaven, the mother glorified Of glory, which is Jesus—He whose death Us from the gates of hell delivereth. And our first parents' error sets aside: Behold this earthly Love, how his darts

glide— How sharpened—to what fate—throughout this earth I
Pitiful mother, partner of our birth,
Win these from following where His flight
doth guide.

And ob, inspire in me that holy love Which leads the soul back to its origin, Till of all other love the link do fail. This water only can this fire reprove— Only such cure suffice for such like sin; As nail from out a plank is struck by nail.

OSCAR WILDE.

The hero of æstheticiem, whom Gilbert and Sullivan satirized so keenly in their joint production, "Patience," whatever may have been his other shortcomings and idiosyncrasies, did not fail in his veneration for the Mother of God. The first selection is en-:Itled :

BAN MINIATO.

"See, I have climbed the mountain side
Up to this holy House of God,
Where once an Augel-Painter trod Who saw the heavens open wide. "And threned upon the crescent The virginal white Queen of Grace-

Mary, could I but see thy face, Death could not come at all too soon.

O crowned by God with thorns of pain?

Mother of Christ! O mystic Wife! My heart is weary of this life And over-sad to sing again.
O crowned by God with love and flame

O crowned by Christ the Holy One! O listen ere the searching sun Show to the world my sin and shame."

AVE MABIA.

Was this His coming! I had hoped to see A scene of wonderous glory, as was told Of some great God who in a rain of gold Broke open bars and fell on Danae; Or a dread vision as when Semele, Sickening for love and unappeased desire, Prayed to see God's clean body, and the fire Caught her white limbs and slew her utterly; With such glad dreams I sought this holy

And now with wondering eyes and heart I Before the supreme majesty of Love

A kneeling girl with passionless pale face, An angel with a lily in his hand. And over both with outstretched wing the Dove,"

MRS. MULCCK CRAIK.

The famous authoress of "John Hallfax, in a poem entitled "Into Mary's Bosom, has the following :

" Mary, mother of all mothers, First in love and grief on earth Having known above all others Mysteries of death and birth-Take from bravail sore and release One more mother to thy breast.'

The prayer in the last two lines refers to beautiful mediseval belief that woman dying in childhed did not enter purgatory, but were carried straight into the bosom of the Mether of God .- F. J. Halm in Catholic Mirror:

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILET REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen: - We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Chn. Bidg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Balley Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

rightness. Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIS,
Paster of Sd Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

If you wish to raise a lofty edifice of perfecdon, take humility for your foundation.—St. Thomas Aquinas.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY.

DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavaller County, Daketa, is serrounded by thousands of acres of chelce government

OHRISTIANITY IN SOOTLAND. when we were married, that I would allow

Father Stevenson, S.J., Loctures on Its Introduction There,

In the Church of Our Lady and St. Andrew, Galashiele, the Rev. Jeorph Stevenson. S.J., the eminent Soutch historian, recently commenced a series of lectures on the "Ries, Progress, and Prospects of the Christian Faith in Scotland," with an unbiased inves-tigation of the facts which led to the substi-

viction. During the time of the Roman occupation of Britian the Pope summened certain Councils to meet for the transactions of ecole elastical business. He did this in the plenitude of his powers as the guardian of the Hely Cathelle Church; and those Councils met and deliberated and decided, and the proceedings of some of them have come down to our own time. There are three of them to which I invite your intention—the Connoll of Arlee (A D. 143), the Council of Sardica (A.D. 340), and the Council of R'mini (A.D. 359). Taking their dates roughly, we may say that they were held from about the year 314 to 360, a very early period. The Pope invited certain Bishops from Britain to attend these Councils, and the Bishops accepted the invitation of His Holiness. Now I asked in all fairness, would they have gone unless they had been of the same faith as the Pope?
Would they have deliberated and voted in
their Councils? Were they in union with
the head of these Councils, or were they not? If they were, then Scotland was in union with Rome in faith and dectrine ; if not, then all this is sheer neusense.

The second lecture treated of St. Cuthbers

and Melrose and Lindisfarne. Having relat ed the history of their own St. Cuthbert, who has left behind him a name dear to all, and recalling the benefits which he conferred upon the early Church in Scotland, he passed to that of St. Margaret of Scotland, a considerably later period, but carrying on the same grand tale of work done and suffering endured for Christ crucified and love for the bre thren. One of her daughters became Queen of England, and two of her sons Kings of jof her obligation as a Christian, and being of England, and two of her some Kings of ordered to testify by the Judge, she reluction of their country much for their antly proceeded to do so. When she had did much for their country, much for their households; she induced the rising rece of young women to act with that reserve and simplicity which forms such a beautiful part in a woman's character. She cultivated domestic labors, and taught them the art of sewing. She knew the value of labor, and was well skilled in the use of the needle, and while thus occupied at home she gave the meney that was gained by her work to the peor. The poer were very dear to her; she leved them and cared for them, and she brought up many orphane in her own hence. hold. Three hundred hungry mouths were fed daily at her table, and while she waited upon the women her husband waited upon the men. Besides, she also taught the poor instructed the ignorant, and tended the sick

in the hospitals.

Think of these things, my brethren, con cluded the preacher; it is not I that speaks to you, it is Outhbert and Margaret, and the spirit of the grand old Catholic Church of our country. Love God ; listen not to strange doctrines; seek God on the altar of God; b true to His Holy religion, to the religion of the Holy Catholic Church. There is no other road than this—this is the road, the road that leads to the land of the living.

DRINKING A FARM.

Square Fert a Guip

My homeless friend with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the anger in the ten-cent glass of gio, let me give you a fact to wash down with it. You say you have longed for years, for the free independent life of a farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But this is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet at a gulp. If you doubt this statement figure it yourself. acre of land centains 43 560 square feet. Estimating for convenience the land at \$43.56 p.r. acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten equare feet. Now pour down the flery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have gought safety from a dreadful storm. There, them help you gulp down the 500 foot garden. too, he made a vow to Our Lady of Loretto, patch. Call in five of your friends and have Gat on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long a time it requires to swallow a on land dedicated to her. pasture large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it—106 square feet of good, rich dirt, worth \$43, 56 per acre.

The Result of a Mixed Marriage. (New Orleans Morning Star.)

Advice given in anger seldom takes effect, while, it calm persuasion and convincing words accompany it, the end is generally

Not many years ago, a certain Catholic lady and a Protestant gentleman were paying their addresses to each other, marriage was the result. Time rolled on, and four or five children were born, and were beginning to

grow up.

The wife and mother—formerly so pioushad new become cold and indifferent about the practices of her faith. She never sent her children to Mass, nor did she go herself;

no prayers, no catechism. And this is what so often occurs in mixed marriages, indifference in the parents, and the less of holy taith to the children.

And it is not strange that, while this is

taking place daily around us, so many Catholic young ladies and gentlemen are marrying these that are not of their own faith. They say, "Oh! I'll make it all right, I'll not lose my faith, and I'll raise my children Catholics." Fatal delusion! Others have said the same thing and meant it too. But look at facts: how many childra have been lost to the faith; and how many are there in a fair way to lose it?
"But I know such a family, the children are all right there," seme will say. Take more than a mere random glance, I answer: watch closely and look attentively, and yeu will come to the same conclusion that I did long age, and in the case of mixed marriages, namely, that there is something wanting in

every one of them.

But to return to my narrative; that non-Catholic husband, of whom I am speaking, was a good man. He saw his children grow up in ignorance of any fixed religious princi-

our children to be haptised, but you have not raised them Cathelice. They have all been beptized, but you have not raised them Catheline: you never send them to church, and you don't go yourself. Listen to me new, if you don't take them to your church regul-

If you don't take them to your church regul-nairy in future, I will take them to mine."
Good warning, well given, and, thank God, well received. Her fermer life of fervor new passed before the mether's mink; she con-tracted it with her present indifference. And what a contract! She could not bear its re-Faith in Scotland," were tigation of the facts which led to me tigation of the facts which led to me tigation of the facts which led to me tigation of the facts which led the results of the change then effected. The first lecture was an "The Introduction of Christanity late Sootland."

He clearly showed that the faith of Christanity of the change the tipe Sootland was brought into Sootland early, and that they learned and sold their prayers and catchism, and attended Sunday school catchism, and where the pions throng of Catholicies is to be found there is that good mother with her children around.

CATHOLIC FAITH.

A True Incident of Border Life in New

The power of the Church is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of Court the writer attended in Albuqerque, New Mexico.

A young Pueble Indian had killed a mem-ber of his tribe, and was on trial for the orime. The mother of the murdered boy was called to testify. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more weird and unearthly appearance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders and the long bare lank arms and coarse hands told of many a year of weary toil. Her face was haggard and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair straggled over her brow and almost hid the vivid gleams that fitfully parted from her deep set dark eyes. The house was full of speciators, and a motley group of Indisns, dressed in tawdy finery, lounged around the

Don Jesse Sens, the interpreter, rendered her evidence into English for the Court and jury. On being aworn, and she understood the obligation well, she refused to testify, although repeatedly urged to do sc.

When asked her resson for refusing, she said that the Padre hadinstructed her to forgive all her enemies, that she forgave the prisoner and could not awear against him On being assured that it was not a violation concluded she arose, and raising her long bony hands, she exclaimed in a voice which was tremulous with emotion, "Juan, you killed my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and I do. I obey his will." As she stopped down from the stand, a dead silence reigned throughout the Court, and I could not help thinking that the good Padre, who sat among his indian children, must have felt that his teaching had borne good fruit in the heart of that poor, bereaved Indian mother.

Within a day or two of the above touching events, a white mother stood in the same place, testifying against the alleged slayer of her son. On the conclusion of her syldence she arose and herrified the people by launch ing a torrent of blasphemous curses at the unfortunate prisoner, who bent his head and bore the storm in silence. - The Monitor.

Devoted to Our Lady.

Everyone knows something about Columbus Everyone knows something about Columbia but comparatively few are aware of his fervent devotion to the Blessed Virgin, writes a contributor to the Irish Catholic. It is easy to prove that the great discoverer was one of the most enthuriastic servants of Mary—in fact, devotion to Our Blessed Lady marks every spoch of his life. Let us examine. It was to the Monastery of Our Lady of Rabida that he was providently conducted when he was reached Snain. His or Our Lady or Randa shas he was providently conducted when he hirst reached Spain. His first ship was called Santa Maria. It was in a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin that he and his crew received Holy Communion before embarking for the New World. Every evening during that memorable voyage a hymn to Mary was sung on the three ships.

When land was discovered, the Admiral's de

votion was expressed in the names he gave to the different islands, capes and gulfs. The beautiful archipelago of the small Lucay as he called Our Lady of the Sea, bestowing the title of Holy Mary of the Immanulate Conception on the largest of the islands. When he discovered Hayti, he gare the awest name of Mary to a beautiful and the same of Mary to a beautiful gulf. Later on a promontry was called Star of the Sea, and it is known as Cape Star. On the northwest coast another remarkable gulf was named Port Conception. A feast of Our Lady very popular in Spain, Our Lady of the O, occuring about the time of these discoveries, Columbus had it observed with all the solemnity possible. While returning to Spain he delighted to teach the Indians that accompanied him the Ave Maria and other prays ers to the Mother of God. It was at St. Mary's the most Southern island of the Azores, that he and another to visit the first church to be met

On his famous second voyage, Columbus placed himself under the protection of the Immaculate Conception, and changed the name of the Admiral's ship to Gracious Mary. To new discoveries he gave the names of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, Our Lady of Montserrat, and Holy Mary of the Routands. Although his third voyage was undertaken in honor of the Holy Trinity, he called the first island he met Conception and Assumption. When preparing for a fourth voyage of discovery he placed at the feet of Our Lady of the Grotto his vibles, letters patent, and all his honors.

And after death, as if he willed it, the groat discoverer was still under the sheltering manufer.

of Mary. His funeral took place in the Church of Our Lady of Valladolid. Seven years after his remains were transferred to Seville and laid to reat in the Church of Our Lady of the Grotto. Later on they were conveyed to San Domingo and there remained, in the Church of Notre Dame, till at the close of the last century they were transferred to the Cathedral of Havanna. And yet the Blessed Virgin has them in her keeping, for they are interred in the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception. Have I not proved that the saintly discoverer of the New World was a faithful knight of the Blessed Virgin !-Catholic News.

480 ACRES FREE. Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption

and a homestead-in all, 480 acres-free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. reaches the Devil a Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A, St. Paul. Minn.

A Doctor's Opinion.

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- Dr. Lawson Tait, the minent surgeen and gynecologist, expresses his opinion that the murders ascribed to Jack the Ripper" at Whitechapel, at Cheland at Battersen were all committed by the same criminal. The guilty person, he thinks, is a woman and a lunatio. According to his view the woman is employed in a slaughter house and is subject to fits of spileptic fury.

TO THE DEAF.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

Change — The assistant — August 25, as the Church of an Redormer, Bray, Patrick J., son of N. Clarke, Sea view, Gisnecomack, by Janis, second doughter of B. Fitz imon, Ballywal-

Chrice, San Yiew, Giencormack, by Janie, second deughter of B. Fitz imoc, Ballywaltrum, county Wicklow.

DEVLIN-LEACHT—August 28, as the parish church, Ballycullane, Peter J. D. Devlin, L.P.S.L., Thurles, to Mary Josephine, youngest daughter of John Leacey, E.-q., Yoletown, Roller Mills, county Wexford.

GEATTAN—BEOAD—August 22, at the parish church, Kingswood, Bristol, Wm. Hanry, third son of the late Henry C. Grattan, for many years British Consul at Teneriffe, to Emma Brinscombe, elder daughter of Capt. Broad, of Padstow, Corswall.

HEALT—McLACCHLIN—August 30, at the Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, by the Rev. Cuarles Healy, C.C., brother of the bridegroom, Thomas J. R. Healy, E. q., Boston, United States, to Annie Mary Frances, only surviving daughter of William McLaughtin, Esq., Q.C., Gardiner's place, Dublin.

Martin—Hamond—August 22, at the R. C. Churche, Sanish Diage, London Sanish Research

MARTIN—HAMOND—August 22, at the R. C. Church, Spanish place, London, Surgeon-Major, P. R. Martin, Indian Medical Service, to Isabella Mary, only child of the late Lieutenant William Carr Hamond, Royal Engineers.
McNauge-Folgy-August 29, at Glassdrum-

mond, R.C. Church, James McNames, Head constable R. I.C., Castleisland, county K-rry, to Teresa Foley, of Crossmaglen, county Mon-McCullouge-Krarns-August 21, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk, Patrick, only son of Dr. McCullough, Dundalk, to

Janie, youngest daughter of D. Kearne, Dundulk. O'REILLY-MAGUIER-August 22, at the Cathe

O'REILLY—BLAGUER—August 22, at the Cathedral, Cavan, by the Rev. Francis Teevan, Adm., assisted by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, C.U., Ballyhaise, Thomas O'Reilly, merchant, Ballyjamesduff, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Miguire, T.C., Cavan.
O'DONOUGH—CAULVIELD — August 29, at the Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, John O'Donough, merchant, Bellmullet, to Rose Anna account daughter of the late Anthony Anne, second daughter of the late Authory

Cauffield, merchant, Belmullet. O'SHAUGHNESSY-CARTON-August 26, at St. Michan's R.C. Church, Dublin, Thomas O'Shaughnesy, jun, Upper Dominick street, Dublin, to Maud, daughter of the late P. De

Lacy Garton, T.C., Lives pool.
ROONEY—DONNELLY—August 21, at the Church of the Holy Family, Aughrim street, Dublin, John Joseph, third son of the late John Rooney, Cotteristown, county Dublin, to Fanny, only daughter of the late David Donnelly, Cabra, county Dublin.

DIED.

BANAHAN-August 24, at Killmurtagh, Roscommon, Sarah, relict of the late John Banahan, Carrownturnane, Strokestown, aged

BTHNE-August 24, at his residence, 4 George's place, Kingstown, John, seeend eldest and only surviving son of John and Elizabeth Byrne, aged 29 years.

Byrne, aged 29 years.

BABERT—August 29, at his residence. Alderford Cottage, Ballylarnon, county Roscoming, of acute pneumonia, Charles Dillon Barrets, M. D., aged 30 years.

BENSON—August 26, at her residence, Hopewell House, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Benson, and daughters of the late William Cross Olderst.

ter of the late William Crowe, Oldcourt,

tor of the late William Crowe, O'decurt, county Wicklow.

Collins—August 27, at 32 G'engarriff, parade, North Circular road, Dublin, George Hubert Collins, of G. P. O., eldess son of the late Matthew Collins, of Toronto, aged 30 years.

Corooran—August 26, at Kilbrennan, county Westmeath, James Corcoran, aged 80 years.

CUNNINGHAM—August 23, at her residence, Fore Lodge, West road, Dublin, Rose Anne. aged 19 years, daughter of Herry and Bessie Cunningham

Ounningham.

DUNPHY—August 27, at his residence, Mary atreet, New Ross, after a short and painful illness, Moses Dunphy, sged 42 years.

Downey—August 29, at No. 35 Philipsburgh avenue, Dublin, Mrs. Bridget Downey, aged

DOOLY -August 27, at his residence, 12 Harold's Cross, Dublin, Charles Dooly, aged 47 years. DOYLE-August 26, at Clara, King's country. Maria, wife of Edward Doyle, aged 95 years.

RGAN—August 20, at her residence, Ballyfore,

Groghan, Maryanne, relict of William Egan.

and oldest daughter of the late Edward Dunne, Grovesend, Edenderry. FARREL—August 27, at her residence, No 1 Pembroke Cottages, Ballsbridge, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Farrell.

KELLY—August 30, Catherine Elizabeth Kelly, aged 9 months, youngest dangther of William 187.

nd Elizabeth Kelly, of 97 Percy place, Dublin. Kelly-August 25, at his residence, Gladstone street, Waterford, Alderman William Kelly.

KERGAN-August 24, at his residence, Sea View House, Cooterstown, Laurence Keegan, aged 78 years,
LAOY—August 28, Mrs. Mary Laoy, aged 72
years, at her daughter's residence, 25 Corn
Market, Dublin.
LYNOH—August 25, at his residence, Athboy,

county Meath. James Lynch.

MARSHALL—August 10, at the Convent of Mercy, Macroom, after a long and painful illness, Mary (in religion Mother M. de Sales): second daughter of the late James E. Mar-

shall, of Rock Grove terrace Cork. MOBAN—August 27, at her residence, Tuckmill. Baltinglass, Eleanor, wife of John Morau.

MOONEY—August 26, at 89 Oveca road, South

Circular Road, Dublin, Mary Anne, wife of Thomas Mooney. MAHON—August 28, at the Parochial House, Portarlington, Rav. Hugh Mahon, P.P.
MOLOREY—August 27, at 13 Martin street, Dublin, Annie, child of John and Ellen Moloney.

lin, Annie, child of John and Ellen Moloney, aged 1 year and 9 months.

MURPHY—August 26, at her parents' residence, 7 Lower Bridge street, Dublin, Margaret Mary, aged eight months, youngest child of John and Ellie Murphy.

O'BYRNE—August 24, at his residence, 81 Roseneath terrace, Londonbridge road, Dublin, Daniel Francis O'Byrne, aged 18 years, third agen of Lames H and Ellan O'Berne, and

son of James H. and Ellen O'Byrne, and grandson of the labe James H. O'Byrne, 66 Meath street.

O'SHEA-August 21, at 129 King's road, Camden

Town, London, Elizabeth O'Shea, the beloved wife of William T. O'Shea, and daughter of the late James O'Brien, aged 22 years.

O'Brien—August 26, at his residence, Bartoose House, Emiy, Tipperary, Patrick O'Brien, and 25 propers.

sped 25 years.
SHEEHY—August 27, at the residence of her mother, 22 Williams place, Dublin, Katle, daughter of Mary and the late Patrick

Sheeby.
SLEVIN-August 14, at Great Britain street, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Slevin, late of Drogheda.

SUTTON-August 15, at the Hospice, Harold's Gross, Dublin, James Sutton.

TRACEY—August 16, at the residence of his TRACEY—August 16, at the residence of his parents, Lucan, county Dublin, Mr. John Tracey, in the Sith year of his age.

Trone—August 10, at the Gas Works, Wicklow, wife of Nicholas Tighe.

WHEELER—August 14, at Buxton, of congestion of the lucgs, Rev. Thomas Wheeler, P.P., Mayne, aged 68 years.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rotes to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit, thirty,days. For circular giving details concerning biolects.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More econom.csl than the ordinary kinds, and caunot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES

Almost Totally Destroy a Prince Edward Island Town-Big Loss of Life Feared.

HALIFAX, September 22.—Disastrous Forest fires are reported from Prince county, Prince Edward Island, in that region of country lying between Port Hill and Albert, which have devastabled the entire settlement in its march. During the high winds of Thursday and Friday the fires spread with tremendous rapidity, licking up everything before them. The roaring of the fiery elements as they swept forward is described as semething terrible. Among the losses reported along the Prince Edward Island railway up to Friday morning were the following, no details have been received as to insurances : At O'Leary station, Barclay's saw mills, the dwelling house of Mr. White and dwelling house and office of Postmaster Frost. The railwaystation and buildings were saved only by the greatest exertions.

A squaw and a papoose were burned to death and it was rumored that several white persons met the same fate. At West Devon Arthur's mills and a large quantity of lumber and several dwellings were destroyed. The heat from the burning woods burned the railway sleepers and warped the rails for long distances, delaying traffic and the express trains had several narrow escapes from destruction. Charred trees and telegraph poles lying across the track were frequent obstructions to trains, and the greatest caution had to be observed by trainmen to prevent a

A TOWN SWEPT AWAY.

But the greatest disaster was reported yesterday, when the town of Kersingten was almost swept out of existance by the devouring element. Nothing in that violenty appears to bave escaped the fury of the flames. Owing to the destruction of the telegraph line few details of the calamity have been received. A heavy gale prevailed last night and to-night, which, if as violent in the island as here, will have wrought appalling destruc-

fire which swept over Keneington started about 2 a.m., in a meat shop occupied by Russell McMillan. Nearly the whole village days for the benefit of the Irish college of Se-Russell McMillan. Nearly the whole village is in ashes. All the stores are burned, excepting Dr. Darrach's drug store and Hon. G. W. Bentley's general store. The probable loss la \$100,000 Tuplin & Co.'s loss alone is estimated at \$50,060. The property destroyed consists of R Tuplin & Co.'s store and warehouses, H. McLeod's dwelling house and talioring shop, Bowness & Anderson's store and warehouse, John Leslie's dwelling house, Ching & Hapgood's store, store, James Roward's house and workshop, the Kensington house, kept by John Burks : Elwin Froctor's dwelling and blacksmith shop, and, Mo-Millan's dwelling house. The insurance on the buildings amount to about \$20,000. Tuplin having about \$15,000.

The largest forest fires ever seen on the island raged west of Summereide Thursday and Friday. Three saw mills and a large number of dwellings and outbuildings are destroyed. The rain which fell partly subdued the flames but people are fearful lest the strong wind

will again fan the fismes.

The farm buildings of A. McNeill, about five miles east of here, tegether with all his crops, were burned. A little boy, four years set fire to a stack of grain near the barn. McNeil and his wife were reading a letter informing them of their son's death at the time the slarm was given.

A CITY THAT HAS NO COUNTER-PART.

30,000 Happy and Luxurious People, with Neither Shop, Artisan, Nor Trade.

visited by Indian officers, one of whom, writ-ing on the forests of the State in Indian the college was taken by storm. Salamanca Forests, gives an extraordinary account of Imphail, the capital. It is situated in what appears a dense forest. 'Neither spires nor chimneys cut the blue sky, nor is smoke observed to ascend from the sylvan scene of the capital. Nothing in fact bespeaks the busy home of 30,000 to 40,000 people, and yet hidden away among these trees is the palace of the Rajab, and hard by are the houses of his favorites, each family having a large enclosure around the homestead. Imphail may thus be described as a city of villas, or rather suburban residences, around the palace. Straight, wide roads lined with trees, frequently intersecting each other at right angles, afford the means of communi-cation, but neither shop, artisan, nor wheeled conveyance exists in the city. Industry and skill occur only in the distant rural homes."

The people of the capital are the promoted

favorities of the ruler, who have had assigned to them plots of ground near the palace, and

ports, except in certain articles that yield a

royal revenue, are practically prohibited.

The women from, the distant villages repair on a certain day to the capital or to other recognized centres. Each carries on her head a nearly indestructed in which has been placed the surplus stock of the homestead, the labors of her industrial skill of her husband's agricultural knowledge. On reaching the

market place the contents of these baskets are sent by his father Dermott as a hostage to

TRISHMEN ON SPANISH SOIL

A Brief Description of Their Military Organizations and Educational Institutions.

The Spanish Penal Days—The Exile Home of Family.

The connection between Spain and Ireland dates backward for many a year. In days gone by Spanish sails were often seen around the Western and South-western coasts of Ireland. Not only was there a thriving trade between both countries at the time, but many Spaniards settled down in Ireland and intermarried with the natives, praof of which lies in the fact that even to-day one may meet in the streets of Galway or in the Ciaddagh of the old town fair colleens who have all the raven locks, the elive-colored cheeks, and the languishing eyes of the senoritas of the outhern peninsula.

Dingle, too, used to have its Spanish colony; while Spanish Ireland and Valentia Harbor still bear in their names close reationship with the chivalrous land of the Cid. Gaello bards who sang of the lordly O'Driscolls and the martial MacCarthys, whose dominion ranged along the white foaming coast, were careful to speak in their verse of the "long-masted galleps," and "noble fleets of wine," bearing down on the coast from the vineyards of Spain. Throughout the Penal days the Spanish traders used to bring back with them a freight of the Wild Geese who fought and bled for the Spanish standard, or pligrims bound for the shrine of Santiago at Compostella. Well and loyally did these Irish serve under the flag of the Philips. The Irish levies in the Spanish service numbered several regiments, one of which was known as "Hibernia," and another "Uttonia." So true was the Irish heart to Spain that on one occasion a thousand or so of our fellow-countrymen who were serving in the English army under Stanley refused to turn their sword against the Spaniards in Holland. Nor were the

Spaniards callous to such manifestations of friendsbip and loyalty; for Spain was
the first country that welcomed
the Irish to its shores and provided them with the 'education denied them at home. The first of the many Irish colleges founded on the Continent was that at Salamanca, established in the sixteenth century After Salamanca, we find Seminaries at Madrid, Alcala, Valladelid and Seville, where we given to fish on six Sundays or holidays in the year, on condition that the profits went to the support of these establishments. A writer in the "Ecclesiastic Records" gave grant of permission to the fisher—

Town the support of these establishments. A writer in the "Ecclesiastic Records" gave grant of permission to the fisher—

Town ty.

We feel perfectly sure that all the former students will be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to revisit the college.

Be assured of a warm welcome. Be sure of finding hearts beating as one with yours, in the desire to honor the memory of our below the scaboard provinces in which the Irish colleges were situated, whereby permission was given to fish on six Sundays or holidays in the year, on condition that the profits went to the support of these establishments. A writer in the "Ecclesiastic Records" gave some time ago particulars of Pope Pins V.'s grant of permission to the fisher—

Tobs circular—

This circula Irleh talent was nurtured, and where it blustion to life and property.

A despatch from Charlottetown says: The some time ago particulars of Pope Pins V.'s ville, where, by the by, the Irish merchants of the city were accustomed to drown the

trefoil in Spanish wines on every recurring Patrick's day. THE IRISH COLLEGE OF MADRID.

The Irish College of Madrid was founded in the year 1520. One of its rectors was Don Dermisio O'Briez, chaplain to Philip IV. It had a long and successful career, but it is now no longer the property of the Irish nation. The Irish College of Alosia was established in 1657 by the Baron George P.z, of Silveria, who gave it the laterest of \$5,758. It was incorporated with the famous university founded by the great Cardinal Ximinez, in which grand Polygiot was compiled. The Irish institution had fer its object the education of students from the North of Ireland. Strict order, it seems, was by no means observed within its precincts, owing, pre-bably, to the peculiar custom that prevailed, according to which the alumni were privileged to elect their own rectors—a procedure which produced much discord in the ranks In 1729 the bishops of Ireland were anxious to cut at the root these disorders by incorporating the Cellege with the Jesuit establishment in the city; but they failed in the project. It was, however, finally incorporated with Salamanca in 1785, its last rector being the Rev. Patrick Maginnis. It seems that the incorporation in question was not effected without a struggle, Father Maginnis and a student named MacMahon barricaded the deer and refused to surrender to the Spanish authoritles. The mayor of the city, flanked by a Lying between Assam and Burmah is the remote little Hill State of Manipur, lately threats of the official diguitary, and defended the fortress till the door was broken open and city. This institution has given eminent ecclesiastics] to the Irish Church, prominent among whom was Dr. Hussey, who negotiated some of the terms of the Concordat with Napoleon, and who was the first president of Mayncoth. The Irish College of Salamanca, or, as it is officially called., the "College of Irish Nobles," was, as the inscription over its gate announces, "erected by the kingdoms of Castile and Leon for maintaining the

Obristian religion in Ireland in the year that Philip III. expelied the Marisones. Spain was the exile home of several members of the O'Sullivan Beare family. The chief of that sept, Donal Sullivan, took refuge in Madrid after the Castle of Donboy had live by pressing upon the persecuted agriculturdists of the State.

The capital of Manipur is a royal residence
dedicated to luxury and amusement. All are
happy. The streets are growded with amiling,
healthy faces, of which few bear the marks of
toil or labor. There are no schools in the State,
and count favor and promotion are secured by spent fourteen years, hoping against hope for an opportunity to strike another blow for the and court favor and promotion are seemed by an opportunity to strike another blew for the encoses in polo. Coinage is unknown, and the land of his love and ancestry. His death was men are not allowed to trade. Imports and ex- a tragic one, for as he was returning home a tragic one, for as he was returning home from Mass one morning he was assassinated by one Bath, an Angio-Irishman residing in oar started down the meuntain at great speed.

Madrid. His son, it may be added, fell fighting against the Turks at the seige of Bel. off. The car contained fifty people, visitors

market place the contents of these baskets are exposed and bartered, when each returns again to her family, carrying of the proceeds

On market days the long, straight road from Bishenpur to Imphail is crowded by groups of women hurrying to and fro. Each wests an elegantly stripped dress in bright colors, made of silk and cotton. The stripes run along the length, and the top and bottom are neatly embroidered. A long piece of cloth is elevarly carried scross the breasts and just under the armpits, instead of round the waist, and is firmly tucked up, so that the top embroidered edge falls forward, adding an additional fold to the garment, while the bottom edge reaches a little below the knees. The legs and arms are left exposed. The women are the only traders in the whole State.—London Times.

te a towering rage.

Philip O'Sullivan's chief contribution te literature is his "Compendium of Irish Casho-lic Ristory," written in Latin, and extend-ing from the Anglo-Norman invasion to 1588. It was first published in Lisbon in 1621, and was republished in Dublin in 1850 by Dr. Keliy, of Maynooth. Other minor publi-cations, comprising numerous tracts followed suit, and, established on a solid basis. O'Sullivan's reputation in the literary circles Several Members of the O'sullivan Beare of the Continent. His father and mother, who lived to be centenarians, passed their closing years in Corunna, where their remains and those of their son still lie interred.

There are even to the present day many Irish names to be met with on signboards in the streets of the towns and cities of Spain. The O'Neille, the McCarthys, and the Fo-gartys have still their homes and habitations in Seville and Madrid. One of the old race, Marshal O Donnell, was for some time President of the Spanish Republic, while other O's and Mace figured and continue to figure prominently in the public service of Spain. EUGENE DAVIS.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

To the Alumni and to all Former Student of the College or Ottawa-

At the first general reunion in 1879, it was agreed upon that the next meeting would be in 1898, the year of the golden jubilee 50th

anniversary of the founding of the college.

Man proposes but God disposes." The untimely death of the lamented Father Tarabst, the too short sojourn amengs us of the Rev. Father Provost, now also with Ged, the recent favors obtained for the College through His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, from the Holy See, three and various other reasons needless to enumerate here, have compelled us to make some alterations in our plans.

The reunion that has been proposed for 1898 will take place this year, in the month of October, to make sacred for evermore in the memory of every Ottawa Student, the anniversary of two events which we are to celebrate

The direct reason of the celebration is known to most of you; to those who may not be aware of our motives we hereby make

1st. That the Unveiling of the Bronze Statue representing the late Fatner Tarabet, gift of the Alumni, will take place on the day assigned in this letter;
2ad. The formal opening of the Univer-

sity, and the inauguration of the Faculty of Divinity.

may not be known to us.

By whatever means you come to know of the celebration, consider yourself thereby the following rules to be obseformally invited. No distinction is to be the eyes for school work: made; all will be welcome, all who have spent any time at this college either as Students or Ecclesiastics are included in this invitation, whether they be graduated from here or not.

ORDER OF CEREMONIES.

The 9th and 10th of October are the days set apart for this celebration, beginning the

evening of the 9.h. The visiting students are requested to register at the college immediately on arriving; they will be given such informations as may be required for the time of their

A large photograph album will be available for those who chouse to leave a memento of their visit.

The morning service at the Basilion constitute, however, a most important feature of the festival and we mention them in the programme.

Wednesday, October 9th.

le. In the Morning: Pontifical high mass at the Basilica. Installation of the Cathedral Chapter. Unveiling of the statue of the late Rt. Rev E. Guies, first Bishop of Ottawa.

20. IN THE EVENING AT THE COLLEGE: Addresses of welcome to the alumni. Official inauguration of the University. Conferring of degrees.

Thursday, October 10th.

IN THE MORNING: Solemn high mass in the College Chanel THE AFTERNOON :

Unveiling of the Statue of the late Rev. Dr. J. Tabaret. Addresses. Dinner, given by the directors of the University, to the former students.

All large reunions require a perfect or ganization; that unpleasantness may be avoided, you are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this circular to the secretary, letting him know whether your business or other employments permit you to accept this invitation which is reiterated most cerdially Efforts will be made to obtain reduced rates to and from Ottawa. The papers will publish the rates. Special arrangements have

been made with the managers of the hotels in the city for the accommodation of visiting students. In a word we will de our utmost to make it both possible and agreeable for you to come

in great number. J. M. FAYARD, O.M.I., Superior.
J. B. BALLAND, O.M.I., Secretary. Ottawa, Aug. 1st, 1889.

An Electric Car's Plunge. CHATANOGA, Tenn., September 20.—A car on the electric railroad up Mission Ridge had nearly reached the top on the steep track to-day when the electric current failed. The by one Bath, an Anglo-Irishman residing in Macrical, and Anglo-Irishman residing in Macrical, and Anglo-Irishman residing in Macrical, and Macrical Macrical, and Macrical Macrical, and Macrical Macrical, and Macrical Macrical Macrical, and Macrical Macrical Macrical, and Macrical M

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic. and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a

combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a per-

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

LACHANCE

DRUGGIST,

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

mained on the car with the conductor and the motor man and all were uninjured, as the oar was stopped before reaching the foot of the ridge. Mrs. Mary Adams, of Ossey, Iil, who jumped off, struck a pole and was thrown in front of the cars striking on her head and was thrown to the side of the track suffering injuries from which she died, Wm. Munford of Casey, Iil., in jumping from the car, struck a mass of parced wire and was badly out, one oye being literally torn out. About ten were seriously hurt and some half dozen badly, but not dangerously, injured.

Converts. An English Protestant lady, Mrs. Hartnett,

has become a Catholic. The two Countesses Loriger, the nieces of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been

received into the Church at Copenhagen. The late Archbishop Ullathorne, of England, received into the Church seventy-five Protest-ant clergymen, who, in a worldly sense, had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Rev. Henry Padenburg, until lately pastor of a Cambelite congregation in Allegheny City, Pa., has been received into the Church by Father McDonaid, of St. Paul's Cathedral,

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, of New Bond street, London, have become converts to the Catholic Church, and received the sacrament of comfirmation at the hands of Cardinal Manning

at the Cardinal's residence.
Lieut. Wood, of the United States Coast Survey, who has been in different parts of Asia, declares that there are no converts to Protestant Christianity in China. This is a rude awakening to the members of the sectorian missionary societies who send Bibles and ministers to the heathen. While the Lieutenant does not use the word Protestant in his interview with a reporter for a secular paper, he means to confine his remarks to their missions and ministers, for he knows, says the Columbain, that the Catnohe knows, says the Columbain, that the Catno-lic missionary lives among the people like one of themselves, that we have asylums and schools in many places in China and Cores, that thou-sands of Chinese have suffered martyrdom for the Catholic faith, and that there are a number of Chinese priests and sisters. But the Pro-testant missions are barren.

Care of the Eves.

In consequence of the increase of affections of the eye a specialist has recently formulated the following rules to be observed in the care of

A comfortable temperature, dry and warm feet, good ventilation, clothing at the neck and on other parts of the body loose, posture erect, and never read lying down or stooping; but little study before breakfast or directly after a hearty meal; none at all at twilight or late at nights; use great caution about study after recovery from fever; have light abundant but not dazzling, not allowing the sun to snine on desks or objects in front of the scholars, and letting the light come from the left hand, or left and rear; hold book at right angles to the line of sight, or nearly to; give eyes frequent rest by looking up. The distance of the book from the eye should be about 15 inches. The usual indication of strain is reduces of the rim of the eyelid, be tokening a congested state of the inner surface, which may be accomparied with same pain. When the eye tires easily rest is not the proper remedy, but the use of glasses of sufficient power to aid in accompdating the eye to vision.-Ex.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 18, 328 bbls, against 22,492 bbls for the week pre-The market has ruled quiet since vious. The market has ruled dute since our last report, at generally easier prices. Sales of strong bakers have been made all the way from \$4.85 to \$5.10, and straight rollers have been placed at equal to \$4 to \$4.10 here, one round lot being soid at equal to \$3.90 here in bond. Canadian straight rollers ground from American wheat can be bought at \$4.15 to \$4.25 here in bond, the latter figure for well known favorite brands.

Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring: Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.85; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.85; City Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Strong Bakers, \$4.50; Ontario bage, extra,

Bakers, \$4.85 t.5 \$5.10; Untario bage, extra, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

OATMEAL, &c.—Standard in bbls \$3.80 to \$3.95, and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated \$2, and standard \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled oats \$4.25 to \$4.50; moullie \$21 to \$23.

Bran.—Market quiet at \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton on track for car loads. Shorts \$13 to \$15.50

were 90,343 bushels against 181,151 bushels for the week previous. Prices on spot nominal, and we quote No. 1 Manitoba hard, 98c to \$1;

and we quote No. 1 Manitoba nard, 980 to \$1;
No 2. 94c to 96c. In Manitoba, new No. 1 hard
is quoted at 63c f.o.b.
Conn.—Receipts for the week were 112.892
bush., against 248,403 bush the week previous.
Prices in cond are quoted 424c to 48c.

Prices in bond are quoted 426 to 436,
PRAS.—Receipts during the week 8,227
bushels, against 25,276 bushels the week previous. Market easier at 78c to 76c.
OATS.—Receipts for the past week, 15,562
bush, against 30,439 bush the week previous.
Sales of Upper Canada reported at 82c and Lower Canada at 290 to 81c;

Barley.—Market quiet 45e to 55e as to

quality.

Buckwheat.—Unchanged at 50c to per 48

in the finest grades of both creamery and dairy which are scarce and wanted for local consumption as well as export trade, but prices appear to be too high for English account to admit of any great amount of business. A good city demand exists for fine townships at 19c in a jobbing way. Sales of fine to choice August creamery have been made at 20c to 21c, with higher prices asked for Sentember couls. Online a cach ulater. prices asked for September goods. Quite a movement has taken place in Western, about

2,000 packages having been sold for Lower Ports and Newfoundland account as 150 to 15tc. Some American has also been bought as lower prices, but there is very little body to it. Creamery, 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 17c. to 19c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 15c to 18c; Western 15c to 16c; Rolla, 14c to 15c.

For selections of single packages to additional

is obtained.

OHERE,—Receipts during the past week were 39,467 packages, against 23,737 packages the week previous. The market is firm although it be said that a very active business is in though it be said that a very active business is in progress. On this market sales of fluest August have been made at 9½c to 9½c, and in one instance 9½c was obtained, but 9½ is regarded as the top figure. In the country higher figures have been paid, and September and October contracts have been made at 10½ for beas factories. At Brockville to-day 5,000 boxes were offered, and 500 sold at 9½c to 9½c. Liverpool cable 45s 6d.

Medium to fine......8 v - 91c

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 429 bbls against 1,1,640 bbls for the week previous. In short cut clear pork there is wide range of prices, owing to the difference in brands. Sales have been quoted all the way from \$13.75 to \$14.25, and Western messages of the sales of at \$13 50. Canada short out is steady at \$16 09 to \$16 59. In smoked meats a fair demand is reported for Montreal sugar cured hams at \$12.00 to \$13.00 as to size of lots, and breakfast bacon at 11c to 12c.

bacon at 11c to 12c.

Canada short cut elear, per bbl, \$16.00;
Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.75
to \$14.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25
to \$13.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to
13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 82c to
83c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 82c to
00; Bacon, per lb, 104c to 12c; Shoulders,
per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb,
6a to 64c. δο to β≟c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.—Receipts during the past week were 659 pkgs, against 688 pkgs for the week previous. Owing to continued light receipts and an increased demand, the market is decidedly firmer at an advance of fully ac per dozon on last week's prices, cales of 25 to 40 case lots being reported at 144c for choice stock, and we quote

Hans.—The market is quiet and lower, with sales at \$1.50 to \$1.85, a lot of 60 bbls at the latter figure. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00

Honer.—Sales of new extracted honey have transpired at 12c, and we quote 11c to 12c, imitation goods being quoted at 9c to 10c. Comb is steady at 15c to 16c for choice white clover, and 18c to 16c for choice white clover, and 18c to 14c for ordinary.

HOPS.—The market is weak and lower, and we quote choice Canadian at 13c to 11c, and

HAT.—New pressed hay is selling at \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50. Old is scarce and higher.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Receipts of fall apples have been more than equal to the demand, and sales have transpired at \$2 to \$2.50, one lot of common stock selling at \$2.00 and to or common stock selling at \$1.75 per bbl. Shipments of about 300 bbls were made last week, comprising southern fruit, principally Ben Davis. The winter fruit will not commence to go forward to any extent until next month.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet but firm at \$6 to \$6.50. CHANGES .- Jamaica in bbls \$8 to \$8.50.

CHARGES.—Jamaica in bbis \$8 to \$8.50.

PEARS.—The market is very strong and exercited on Bartleto pears, which have sold as high as \$20 per bbl, and we quote \$12 to \$20.

Flemish Beauty \$6 to \$10 No. 1, and \$4 00 to \$6 No. 2. Duchess \$4 to \$6, and basket pears

CALIFORNIA FRUIT .- Tokay grapes \$6 to \$7 per case; Morocco \$6 to \$7 per case, and Mission \$2.75 to \$3.00 per half-case. GRAPES.—Almeria grapes have been sold at

\$6 per keg to arrive, blue grapes 61 to 7c per lb, and Delaware and reds 124c. sales being reported at 90c at \$1.10 per basket. PEACHES.—American \$2.00 per basket.
CRANBERRIES—The early crop this season

fine, and is selling at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl.

Bananas.—This fruit is very scarce, and there is scarcely any to be had. They would readily fetch \$2 per bunch if not over.

TONATOES.—Market glutted, with sales to-day at 12je to 15c per basket.

Sweet Potatoes.—Sales at \$4,50 to \$5 per bbl.

ONIONS.—Spanish in large crates \$4. Canadian SL75 to \$2.25 per bbl.
COCOANUTS.—Market steady at \$5 per 100.
WALNUTS.—An advance has taken place in
Grenoble walnuts in New York to the extent of

2c per lb, where they are now quoted at 10c per lb, which is equal to 14c here. Here there have been sales at 12½c to 13c.

POTATOES.—A fair business is reported at steady prices, last sales of carloads being reported at 70c to 803 per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar, &c .- The market is quiet at 81c for granulated, and 62c to 73c for yellows. Outside lots are about worked off. Molasses are quiet and more or less nominal at 421c to 45c for Barbadoes. Sales of lower grades have been made at lower figures.

CIOKLED FISH.—New Labrador herrings are

quoted at \$4 75 to \$5, and Cape Breton at \$5.50 to \$6. New Newfoundland salmon, \$14 for No. 1 and \$13 for No. 2. Dry cod quiet at \$4 50 to \$4.75 per quintal. Green cod are expected to rule at \$5 for large and \$4.50 for No. 1.

Fish Oils,—In seem refined seal oil last sales were reported at 47c, and we quote 47c to 48c. In cod oil the sale is reported of 100 bble 35c, but it is said the sale would not be repeated, and we quote 36c to 38c, and Halifax at 38c 34c. A lot of cod liver oil was sold at 574c, and we quote 571c to 60c.

Doctor-" Your wife is in a critical state, and I should recommend you to call in some specialist to consult on the case." Husband there, you see, doctor, I was right again. I told my wife long since she ought to get pro per medical advice; but she thought you would be offcuded."

The agent for a patented coffin says in his circular, "Undertakers who have used it pronounce it a perfect success, and ask you to try it, free of charge, and judge for your-

Bride—"George, dear, when we reach town let us try to avoid leaving the impres-sion that we are newly married." "All right, Mand, you can lug this Valice."

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE, Dines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER OO. Holly, Mich

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT, No. — DAME BLIZABETH GURRNON, Plaintiff; vs. FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTILEAU, carter, of the village of Cote st. Louis, District of Montreal, Defendant, an action in separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff.

MERCIER, BRAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU, Attorneys for Flaintiff.

Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1859.

COLUMN

** ** # . **

S. Carsley is now offering some special bargains in colored sweed ulsters with or with out capes. Pive class to be distinct out at \$2.50

Manufacturers' sample ulsters in fancy English and German tweeds all sizes and most desirable colors for autumn wear, now offered at S. Caraley's for \$2.50.

IT IS A PACT.

S. Carsley has the finet show of Silks in the

ΗK	Wearproof	POTTA	MERVEILLEUX MERVEILLEUX MERVEILLEUX MERVEILLEUX
----	-----------	-------	--

Have just received a large consignment of the above make of Silk in Black. "The Wearproof Poult Merveilleux" is guaranteed not to split or wear ahiny, is most durable and has a very graceful effect when made up; to be had in five

8. CARSLEY.

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS MOIRE ANTIQUE SILES

Moire Antique Silk is enjoying great populari-ty both in London and in Paris, it being specially adapted for trimming plain material.

A full range of Black and colors now being 8. CARSLEY'S

LINEN BACK SATINS LINEN BACK SATINS LINEN BACK SATINS

In all the beautiful Art Shades, three qualities, 35c, 60c and \$1 10.

S. CARSLEY.

SEE THE WINDOWS SEE THE WINDOWS

Ladies should notice S. Carsley's Silk Window and see the beautiful shades, in Faille Francaise, Poult de Soir, Gros Grains and all the different

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

SEASON 1880

NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN JERSEY NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN JERSEY NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN JERSEY NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN JERSEY NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN JERSEY
NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN CLOTH NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN CLOTH NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN OLOTH

NEW JACKETS IN FANCY CLOTHS NEW JACKETS IN FANCY CLOTHS NEW JACKETS IN FANCY CLOTHS NEW JACKETS IN FANCY OLOTHS

NEW SACQUES WITH REVERES NEW SACQUES WITH REVERES NEW SACQUES WITH REVERES NEW SACQUES WITH REVERES

NEW SACQUES WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW SACQUES WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW SACQUES WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW SACQUES WITH BELL SLEEVES

The largest assortment of Jackets on exhibition can be found at

Job line Jackets at \$2.50, worth \$5. NEW PALETOTS WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW PALETOTS WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW PALETOTS WITH BELL SLEEVES

NEW PALETOTS WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW PALETOTS WITH REVERES NEW PALETOTS WITH REVERES NEW PALETOTS WITH REVERES NEW PALETOTS WITH REVERES

NEW PALETOTS WITH CAPES NEW PALETOTS WITH CAPES NEW PALETOTS WITH CAPES NEW PALETOTS WITH CAPES

Largest stock to select from at lowest prices S. CARSLEY.

SEASON 12°9. NEW WRAPS WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW WRAPS WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW WRAPS WITH BELL SLEEVES NEW WRAPS WITH BELL SLEEVES

NEW WRAPS WITH LOOSE FRONT NEW WRAPS WITH LOOSE FRONT NEW WRAPS WITH LOOSE FRONT NEW WRAPS WITH BELT

The above lines can be had in all sizes and

Job line of Wraps, \$6, worth \$15.

An old adage reads: That a needle clother thousands and is naked itself. But what's the use of a needle if you have not Clapperton' Spool Cotton to use with it, the claims of which are acknowledged by al!.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILKS.

Housekeepers: Have you used Corticellis Silks and Twist! If not, try them once and prove that the goods manufactured by the Corticelli Silk Company are the best and cheapest. These silks have been sold for over fifty year, and have a reputation to maintain. CORTICECLI SEWING SILKS AND TWISTS.

EVER READY DRESS STEELS.

Dress Steels in this line. They possess the rare qualities of comfort in wearing, durability, and are the only steel made perspiration proof. Ever-ready Dress Steels S. CARSLEY,

NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN:

FANCY VELVETS FANCY VELVETS

Splendid assortment of the above goods, in all the newest shades to match Fall Colors.

NEW JACKETS IN PLAIN CLOTH

Come and see the fine collection of Jackets at S. CARSLEY,

Job Jackets at \$1.90, worth \$4.

SEASON 1989 NEW SACQUES WITH VEST NEW SACQUES WITH VEST NEW SACQUES WITH VEST NEW SACQUES WITH VEST

NEW SACQUES WITH REVERES NEW SACQUES WITH REVERES

S. CARSLEY'S

Jeb line Paletots, \$2.50, worth \$6.

NEW WRAPS WITH BELT NEW WRAPS WITH BELT

8. CARSLEY

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Among the numerous inventions of the nineteenth century none can equal the Ever-ready